FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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From the London Times, Dec. 7

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY OF JEWELS.

The history of Lady Ellesmere's jewels is one of the strangest on record, even in the prolific annals of London crime. Fielding when at work upon the biography of Jonathan Wild the Great might have hit upon a distant counterpart to this romantic incident in the chronicles of the hulks, but even his copious imagination would have failed him had he attempted to sketch the more delicate details and finer shades of such a picture. The robbery of the Royal nursery plate was a mere commonplace affair by the side of such a transaction as this. The abstraction of the golddust upon the South-Eastern was no doubt planned with wonderful ingenuity, followed up with remarkable perseverance, and effected with signal audacity, but it was altogether wanting in the rich comic vein which peculiarly distinguishes the achievement of which we are now treating. There is no insuperable difficulty to be sure, in the removal of a box from the top of the cab by three London thieves who are on the lookout for any thing that may turn up to their advantage. This box, however, was the property of a lady of high rank, and contained jewelry and dresses the value of which is probably understated at £15,000. The fellows who had made this enormous *coup* were so entirely ignorant of the extent of their own good fortune that they mistook the diamonds for paste and the dresses for threatrical properties, and accordingly disposed for a few shillings of what had cost some thousands of pounds. They appear to have had pretty much the same idea of the real nature of their booty as a mob of South Sea savages or a gang of drunken sailors might be supposed to have had under similar circumstances. The behavior of Clown and Pantaloon in a Christmas pantomime, when their thievish efforts have been crowned with success, probably presents the nearest known counterpart to the proceedings of Messrs. Whitty, Saint and Attwell when they were unpacking the results of their little expedition. We were enabled in our impression of Saturday to lay a correct version of the story before our readers as sketched by the master hand of one of the partners in the theft. If we recur to the transaction to-day it is not in the vain hope of rivaling the graphic description of a writer who might have extorted the applause of Defoe himself, but simply in the discharge of a usual duty. The robbery of Lady Ellesmere's jewels is one of the most striking incidents of the day, and we are bound to call attention to it, now that the mystery has received its solution. It is, however, but bare justice to the eminent writer in question—Mr. William Attwell—to state, that he has related the progress of the transaction in a spirit which sets all competition at defiance. It is not only the manner in which he marshals his incidents which commands our admiration, but the rich racy English in which his narrative is embalmed is far beyond the reach of any ordinary tale-teller. This gentleman has for some time past resided in seclusion at Springfield Gaol, in the county of Essex, and it is from this place of temporary retirement that he dates the narrative which we are now about briefly to recapitulate.

On the 22d of January of last year Mr. Atwell, in company with his two friends, Messrs. Saint and Whitty, set out upon a little excursion from London bridge to the West end, to see if anything could be done in the line of their peculiar profession. When in the neighborhood of Grosvenor Square they saw a carriage drawn by two horses, and immediately preceding it two cabs. On one of these was placed a large black portmanteau, with a smaller one by its side. Mr. Whitty hereupon remarked "There go Port St. Peters," which expression, being interpreted, means "trunks." The friends were instantly fired with a noble ardour. "May I be lagged," exclaimed Mr. Whitty, full of noble enthusiasm, "but I'll have the big one." They accordingly gave chase, and, when the carriage and the two cabs parted company, Mr. Whitty jumped up behind the vehicle which was the object of their especial pursuit, laid hold of the rail with one hand, and with the other dragged the big portmanteau off into the road. It was so heavy that, we are told, Whitty being then somewhat out of condition, fell with it. The horse in the cab—so violent was the jerk—reared up, but the rider was not "tumbled," in other words, had not taken alarm. The three friends endured some moments of intense anxiety as they watched to see if the two "cheers," or cabs, proceeded quietly on their way. They did so, and it was only discovered at the railway terminus that Lady Ellesmere's jewel-box or rather jewel-trunk, had apparently melted into air. Upon the consternation of the guardian valet, and of the cabman, and of the lady whose property had thus mysteriously disappeared, and of her maid, when the disappearance became known, we have no space to dwell. Probably the last supposition that occurred to any one was that so heavy a box had been quietly lifted from the top of the cab in the face of the passers-by who were there, and of the police who should have been there. This part of the story we must leave to the imaginations of our readers; nor can we dwell at any length upon the ingenious manner in which the trunk was conveyed to the shop of one Mr. Edward Jackson, an oil and colorman in Leonard street, Shoreditch, and deposited under his counter, as though it had been forwarded to him in the regular course of business. The confederates soon assembled in Mr. Jackson's back parlour. They consisted of the three friends, Messrs. Whitty, Attwell and Saint already named, and of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson. To give an idea of what followed, it will be proper to mention what was the real nature and what the value of the property which was soon to be tossed from hand to hand in the little back parlor of the Shoreditch oil shop. We take at random from the detailed account—a pearl necklace, a diamond necklace, an emerald and diamond necklace, a pair of diamond earrings, a pair of emerald and diamond earrings, a large pair of diamond brooches, a small pair of diamond brooches, an emerald and diamond bracelet, and so on throughout. Besides the jewelry there were lace dresses, China shawls, velvet cloaks, Indian scarfs, and other articles such as might naturally be supposed to form part of the wardrobe of Lady Ellesmere when on her way to Windsor Castle.

The back parlor, then, in Leonard street, Shoreditch, soon presented the appearance of Aladdin's Cave; but, like so many ignorant Aladdins, the confederates conceived that the jewels were only so many bits of colored glass or stone. Mr. Attwell, indeed, appears to have had some dim suspicion of the reality, for, as he took up a diamond coronet, he exclaimed, "Why, them things are sparks!" meaning diamonds; but the better opinion among the party was, that the fire of the splendid jewels was a mere sham. Mrs. Jackson, who might be supposed to be better informed than her male companions as to such feminine mysteries, gave it as a suggestion, "That the lady who owned the articles must be a kind of fashionable woman." But it was necessary to proceed to business, that is, to divide the spoil, and to convert it into money. Whitty sold a diamond butterfly which had fallen to his share for 2*s.* to Mrs. Jackson, and also a lace shawl at the same figure. The real value of the article was about 50*l.* Other smaller portions of the property were disposed of at similar prices, and in the same way. Whitty, among his share of the spoils, obtained a pair of Lady Ellesmere's stays and linens which "were all given by him to a lady named 'Polly Gentleman.' The more serious discussion, however, was as to the value of the great bulk of the spoil. Jackson believed the jewels to be worth about 40*l.*—[he should have said 14,000*l.*]; the others were completely in the dark upon the subject. They finally resolved to go and consult a man named Sam Britton, who seems to have been considered by them as a kind of authority upon such subjects, as to the dresses. To his house they were conducted by a gentleman named "California;" but, unfortunately, Mr. Britton was not at home, and it was not until a later period of the evening that they were enabled to commence their negotiations. They asked 15*l.* for Lady Ellesmere's wardrobe, but Mr. S. Britton steadily refused to give so exorbitant a sum, and finally closed with them for 3*l.* The jewels were disposed of for sums of the like amount, with the exception, perhaps, of the emerald and diamond necklace, which, according to Jackson's account, was sold to a Jew for 30*l.* When the reward for the apprehension of the thieves was offered, the confederates seem to have taken alarm, and many articles of great value were thrown away, lest they should lead to their detection. The emerald drop and diamond bow were thrown away in Spitalfields, and a pair of diamond ear-rings was flung into a field near Whitechapel. The gold articles were in great part melted down, and altogether it is to be feared that there is but little chance that Lady Ellesmere will recover any portion of her property. We are not, however, at the end of the inquiry yet, for Whitty and Saint, two of the chief actors in the robbery, are still "wanted." On the whole, it may well be questioned if for many years past so strange a story has been brought under the notice of a London police magistrate as the fate of Lady Ellesmere's jewels.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 16.

The America, from Liverpool, on the 2d inst., arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning.

Great Britain.—The British Revenue returns for the year show a decrease in the receipts for the last quarter of about eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, and a decrease on the year of about one million eight hundred thousand pounds sterling. This decrease principally arises from reduced taxation, although the commercial depression had a material influence towards the close of the year.

The Times' City Article.—The year has commenced favorably in all the Stock markets, and Consols have experienced a further improvement of nearly a half per cent., the last price to-day being exactly the same as that on the 1st of January, 1857. At the Bank, notwithstanding the approach of the 4th, the demand for discount is very light. In the open market the rate for the best bills ranges between 6½ a 7 per cent.

From the Times.

Operations Against Canton.—By the present time probably Canton has been attacked and captured. It has been determined to make the dispute entirely local. Should the Emperor answer the capture of Canton by the expulsion of the English traders from Shanghae, then indeed matters will grow serious; but should he determine that the Canton Governor and mob have been justly punished, it is possible that hostilities may be confined to the operations which were to be commenced in the South. The British force seems to be sufficient for the purpose of retribution at Canton. "In a few days," says our correspondent, "we may reasonably expect to have 700 guns and 7,000 men in these waters. The "Blue Jackets" were being drilled for service on land. We learn that the French have also determined to resort to hostilities againt the Chinese. It should be understood before-hand that such a union is by no means analagous to combined operations in the Crimea.

There is no military convention. Baron Gros has with him a naval force, from which he can land 600 seamen—he has, therefore, resolved to join in the operations against Canton. Thus we shall have the singular spectacle of two nations simultaneously prosecuting hostilities against the same people on different grounds, and without formal convention or alliance. In fact the two expeditions may be looked upon as entirely separate. It is well understood that the Americans are to retain their position of looking on.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—*Liverpool Cotton Market.*—The Brokers' Circular says the sales for the week (which, however, only comprised four days owing to the holidays) were 40,000 bales, including 5,500 on speculation and 2,000 for export. An advance of ⅛d on the week had taken place on all qualities. The sales of Thursday were 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and 1,000 for export, the market closing buoyant and with a strong upward tendency. The official account of the stock in port at the end of the year shows 400,000 bales, of which 199,000 were American. The actual stock was steadily in excess of the estimate.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, a slight improvement in prices having taken place.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report no regular market for breadstuffs since the departure of the North American.

Bacon Hams.—The time for preparing good hams is at hand. Many of them are already in salt. In a few weeks you will hang up your hams for smoking. Just before you hang them up, if you will make a paste of black pepper and molasses and rub them well all over, it will add much to their chances for safe keeping as it protects them from the bugs. Red pepper pulverized will do as well as black pepper. We gather this information from reports which were made on premium hams at the late agricultural fair near Clinton.

Clinton Independent.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1858.

THE OLD LINE WHIGS.—We feel that it is due to the remnant of this venerated political party that we should correct a grievous error into which the Wilmington Herald has fallen, in the following introduction to its leading article of Monday last:—

"We believe it to be a fact, admitted by almost every one, that Mr. Buchanan owed his elevation to the Presidency to the union of the old line Whigs with the Democracy. Had they rallied to the support of Mr. Fillmore, as was confidently expected, the result of the election would have been quite different; but, actuated by a most remarkable patriotism which we could not comprehend at the time, nor been able to understand since, they threw all the power of their influence against the man whose administration of the government had been most successful—who was their first and last choice for President in 1852—the intimate, personal and political friend of their great leader, the illustrious Clay,—and gave their support and their votes to the nominee of the Democratic party, against which they had been battling for twenty years or more; thereby securing the election of a man who had all his life been determined in his hostility to them and their principles. It was a species of political wisdom which, somehow or other, we have never been able fully to understand."

We protest against such a wholesale condemnation of the old line Whigs for the fault of perhaps one in fifty of them—for we feel convinced that the proportion of Whigs who voted for Buchanan against Fillmore was not greater than that. Every one of those who so voted was marked and his change proclaimed aloud, whilst the thousands who pursued the even tenor of their way passed unnoticed. It thus happened, that the one made more noise than the fifty; and this may have led some to suppose that the whig party had voted for Buchanan. It is, however, a well known fact, that most of those former Whigs who voted for Mr. Buchanan, had already left the Whig party and joined the Know Nothings, as the American party was then called. Look over this State, for instance, and almost every prominent case is of that description.

Has the Herald forgotten the National Whig Convention which assembled in Baltimore in September, and unanimously and enthusiastically nominated Fillmore? Has it forgotten the meetings in various parts of the country which ratified that nomination? And the cordial response from all the Whig papers in the country? Surely these things did not indicate a desertion of their man or their principles—supposing Mr. Fillmore, for argument's sake, to have been *their* man, and his principles *their* principles, after he had quit them and attached himself to another party and avowed principles which the Whig party never held. After, indeed, his new party had proclaimed the extinction of the principles of the old Whig party, and of the party itself.

Applying the remarks of the Herald to the scattering cases here and there of Whig support to Mr. Buchanan, we can sympathize with that paper in regret that they departed from their party on that occasion. But that they effected the election of Mr Buchanan, we can by no means admit. Mr. Buchanan's majority over Mr. Fillmore was nearly 800,000, and we have no idea that a tenth part of that majority was made up of Whig votes.

If we felt disposed, we might with much more propriety attribute the defeat of Mr. Fillmore to the defection of the Northern wing of the Herald's own party. A few months previous to the Presidential election, that party had carried nearly every Northern State. If they had remained true till the Presidential election, and had then voted for the candidate of their party, of course he would have distanced both Buchanan and Fremont. But let that pass. Our only object is to "vindicate the truth of history" so far as the Whigs are concerned.

The Herald, after this exordium, goes on to inquire what course the Whigs will pursue in the coming Gubernatorial election in this State? "How they can act with the Democrats, having nothing in concert—no sympathy of feeling or unity of principle?" This seems to us an extraordinary inquiry. We cast about in vain for a solitary sign of Whig affiliation with the democracy. Whether they will vote for a candidate of the American party, should there be one, for a Democratic candidate who favors distribution, or for a candidate of their own, no one can now tell. Their course will depend, we doubt not, on the kind of candidates who may be presented. But, whilst those Whigs, (and those Americans too,) who have joined the Democratic party within the last two years, will doubtless vote for the regular Democratic candidate, it would be absurd to suppose, for a moment, that the Whigs generally will do likewise,—even though they may be soured by such imputations and taunts as are above quoted. If the Whig party is as powerful as the Herald appears to consider it, it is "a species of political wisdom which we have never been able to understand," how the American party expects to secure its alliance by such a course; especially when the Whig party is never asked to have a voice in the selection of its candidates.

The Herald must pardon us for suggesting, in conclusion, that its inquiries as to the course of this or that party in the next Gubernatorial campaign might be more profitably confined to the course of its own party friends. There is a broad and deep gulf separating those who, with the Herald, go for a distribution Democrat and those who openly proclaim that course ruinous, and disgraceful, and never to be trodden by them. It might be well to bridge this gulf before digging another between the Whigs and the Distribution-Democrat-American-Whigs.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESS.—This year as last year the newspaper press is visited with the wrath of members of the House of Representatives. The cause, now as then, is an allegation of corruption among members of the House. The allegation was found altogether true at the last session, and we have not a doubt that investigation will end in a similar result in this instance; though, now as then, the offenders will be tried by their *peers*.

The immediate occasion for abusing the press at this time, was a motion by a Mr. Stanton to appoint a select Committee to investigate the allegation that $87,000 were paid by Lawrence, Stone & Co., to pass through Congress the "wool" amendment to the Tariff of 1857. The charge did not originate with the press. The charge against Congress is also a charge on the books of Lawrence, Stone & Co., found there by the assignees of that house, and published by them. The matter was thus brought before the public. It should have been the first impulse in the mind of every honest man in the House of Representatives to require an investigation, that the innocent might escape condemnation and the guilty receive punishment. So far from such a disposition, there was manifest unwillingness to inquire into the matter. It became, therefore, the right and duty of the press to *force* investigation: and it is very probable that the consciousness of having been driven to that which ought to have been a free-will act, may explain such expressions as were used by Mr. Davis, of Maryland, who said:

"That no man held the comments of the political press in more contempt than he did:" that the press was "a vituperative and lying press:" that he held their "shameless libels in such utter contempt that, though they should point at me even personally their imputations, I should take no notice of them except to carry them before a grand jury on an indictment for the libel which they may have promulgated. Sir, when charges are made simply through the newspaper press, I do not hold it worthy the dignity of this House to make them the ground of an investigation. I hold that my reputation, and the reputation of every member of this House, counting myself the lowest and humblest, is more than enough to look in the face the whole combined press of the country. Sir, there is no press which I recognize anywhere within the limits of the United States, whose unsupported charge within its editorial columns can even put me upon my defence."

The reader will be surprised to find that these extracts from a long tirade against the press are followed immediately by this paragraph in Mr. Davis's speech:

"But, sir, there is a different case now presented to this House—one which, perhaps, demands the investigation of the House. There is a statement from gentlemen known in the country, of responsible character, who have investigated the books of one of the merchant princes of this country, that these books show $87,000 to have been used for the purpose of procuring the passage of the last tariff act. That statement, made over responsible names, is the foundation for the application which has been made by the gentleman from Ohio for an investigation."

According to his own statement, then, Mr. Davis has gone out of his way to assail those whom he professes to hold in supreme contempt, and beneath his notice.

We have nothing to say in reply to such assaults upon the press, except that they come with an ill grace from a body which has become notorious for corruption by its own findings against its members. There are bad newspapers as there are bad Congressmen; there is much more of evil than there should be in each class; but as a body, the conductors of the political press need fear no comparison with Congress as to honesty, ability, or usefulness. Mr. Davis may hold the press in whatsoever degree of contempt his judgment may dictate; but it can make or unmake, at its pleasure, him or any other man who sits with him in the House. Many of his fellows would doubtless, if by any lucky chance it were in their power, gladly join in Gov. Wise's heartfelt thanks to God that no newspaper was published in his District.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Wilmington Journal complains that out of 191 foreign appointments, missions and consulates, filled by Mr. Buchanan up to Nov. 4, 1857, not one has been conferred upon a North Carolinian. "As individuals," says the Journal, referring to these appointments, "we care nothing for them—as citizens of the State, they appeal to us in a different way. North Carolina, as a State—a Democratic State—deserves at least as much consideration as any of her neighbors. Her delegation will be expected to urge her claims to this consideration, and to have these claims recognized. We neither know the name, nor care to know the name, of a single individual presented for appointment to any office outside of the State. Our feeling is general—it has respect to the reputation of the State, which must suffer by the exclusion of her citizens."

We suppose that the rulers of the Democracy at Washington think that North Carolina cares nothing for the paltry emoluments of office. Her portion of the public lands, amounting to millions of dollars, is magnanimously yielded to the other States; why should she seek to take from the latter the few dollars which they derive from the offices?

SPECIE.—The New York banks had last week $30,211,266 of specie in their vaults.

The Journal of Commerce says, "This accumulation of specie is without a precedent in the history of banking in this city, and the banks are almost as much troubled to know what to do with it, as they ever were for the want of it."

The resumption of specie payments by the Rhode Island Banks is announced; but a more important resumption is that of cotton and woollen mills in various parts of New England.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, Mr. Clay of Alabama asked that the Committee on Commerce be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the Sec'y of War in relation to the erection of a fort at New Inlet, N. C., and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Agreed to.

On motion by Mr. Biggs,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national foundry on Deep River, in the State of North Carolina, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Hale of New Hampshire spoke at length on Kansas affairs.

On Tuesday, Mr. Gwin reported the Pacific Railroad Bill, which was made the special order for the first Monday in February.

Gen. Houston announced the death of his late colleague, Senator Rusk. He delivered a eulogy on the deceased, and was followed by Senators Collamer, Gwin and Seward, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Branch introduced a joint resolution to establish a national foundry in Deep River Valley, North Carolina.

Mr. Winslow offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the bounty land acts as to allow bounty land to the widows and surviving children or heirs at law of applicants for bounty lands who have died before receiving certificates entitling them to such bounty lands in all cases where the proof was made perfect before the applicants died, and the warrants were not issued in consequence of delay in the Pension Office, and that they may report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Smith of Illinois introduced a bill "to apportion the clerks and messengers in the several Departments of the United States Government in the city of Washington among the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia," and moved its reference to a select committee of five.

The bill, having been read twice by its title, was read at length for information.

It provides that all appointments of clerks and messengers hereafter shall be made as near as may be so as to give an equal number of appointments to residents of the several Congressional districts, the District of Columbia, and each Territory to be reckoned as one Congressional district, the members of Congress to recommend suitable candidates from their districts to the heads of Departments where vacancies may occur.

Considerable discussion ensued on a motion to lay the bill on the table, and

On Tuesday, it was referred to a special Committee of seven.

The death of Senator Rusk was announced, the usual speeches made, and the House adjourned.

OPPOSED TO BANKS.—A Democratic member of Congress from Arkansas, Mr. Warren, made a speech on things in general a few days ago, and a capital speech it was, in the course of which he is officially reported as saying:

"It might be expected that I would have excuses to give for having been found acting with that minority upon that question at that particular time, but I hope to God the exigencies which induced the passage of that bill will not long exist. I allude, of course, to the bill which passed at the commencement of the session to authorize the issue of Treasury notes. I voted against the bill because I believed it violated the great constitutional Treasury system, which provides that all the payments of the Government shall be made in gold and silver, and I was not willing to convert this great Government of ours into a grand banking machine in disguise."

"Laughter" is reported at this point—probably at Mr. Warren's greenness (he is a new member, and not yet experienced in party tricks,) in supposing that it was democratic to vote against a Bank "in disguise." His party probably thought of him, as Senator Hale said of Giddings, "the d——d old fool thinks we are in earnest" [in abolitionism.]

Mr. Warren will find out before his term expires that Banking is only a "monster" for stump purposes. The people at home are to be gulled by loud-mouthed opposition to all Bank rags, whilst Congressmen are very glad to fill their pockets with them under the new name of "Sub-Treasury notes." It is certainly pleasant to read in every Democratic paper one sees, furious attacks upon the Banks for causing trouble by issuing $3 in notes for $1 in specie, at the same time that a Democratic Congress, by the recommendation of a Democratic Administration, issues $20,000,000 of Treasury Notes for circulation on a specie capital of less than $4,000,000. It is no less refreshing to hear the Banks abused as good fair-weather machines, but certain to break and be of no account in times of trouble, when most needed; whilst the Sub-treasury, which is recommended for universal adoption, is converted into "a grand banking machine in disguise" on the very first occasion of monetary troubles that has occurred since its adoption by the General Government. A paper currency, the Democracy say, is the cause of hard times, and a specie currency the only cure. Yet they do away with the system of specie payments on the advent of hard times, and resort to paper to cure them.

BLUNDERING LEGISLATION.—It would seem, that the blundering legislation so common in this State is, as usual, an importation from Virginia. The Richmond South extracts the following clause from the Code of Virginia in 1819:

"Every person duly convicted of murder in the first degree, his or her aiders, abettors and counsellors, shall suffer death by hanging by the neck. Every person duly convicted of the crime of murder in the second degree, shall be sentenced to undergo a *similar confinement* for a period not less than five nor more than eighteen years"!!

The South says also that in or about the year 1822, a law was passed in that State, and officially printed and promulgated, which provided that a certain offence if *attempted* by any negro or mulatto, should be punished by *death;* and if *committed* by any negro or mulatto should be punished by *thirty-nine stripes!*

A VALUABLE BOOK.—Quentin Busbee, Esq., of Raleigh, proposes to publish, Semi-annually, "The N. C. Statist and Magazine of Useful Information," the two Nos. to contain, each, not less than 150 pages of closely printed matter. It is designed to compile from public documents, newspapers, and other sources, all kinds of information relating to the Population, Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Public Improvements, Rail Roads, Manufactures, Fisheries, Mines, and Social Statistics generally, of North Carolina; with condensed Reports of the Public Treasurer, Superintendent of Common Schools, and all other State officers.

Such a work is much wanted, and if well executed, and well sustained, will be of incalculable value.

The Editor says with equal point and truth, that such a work is wanted by every intelligent citizen, "*and by none so much as by our Legislators.*" Estimating those to come by the generality of their "illustrious predecessors," we fully endorse the remark.

A Democratic Meeting in Lincoln county has nominated Judge Ellis for Governor.

The democrats of Anson county have also nominated Judge Ellis.

W. F. Leak, Esq., spoke at Wadesborough during the County Court last week, as a Candidate for Governor, advocating distribution.

N. C. STOCKS.—$14,000 of North Carolina 6 per cents. sold in New York on Monday at 94. Virginia 6's, 93½ and 94½.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—1,220,047 bales, against 1,730,232 bales last year. Decrease 510,185 bales.

State Bonds.—We learn from Pulaski Cowper, Esq., Agent for the sale of bonds for the Atlantic and North-Carolina Road, that bonds are selling here at 98. The latest sale in New York was at 93½.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Our Cotton Market.—We publish this week, a statement of the sales in this market. Heretofore, the trade of the place has been almost nothing. The merchants are disheartened and gloomy, and the streets are almost deserted, in comparison with seasons of former years. The only way that we can reconcile the matter, is by reference to the state of the cotton market, and assuring all that there is a good time a coming.

The receipts at Cheraw, up to Jan. 20, 1857, were	12,151 bls.
The receipts at Cheraw, up to Jan. 19, 1858, were	3,120 bls.
Decrease at this point alone equals	9,011 bls.

Which decrease of nine thousand affects and deranges our market (whose total receipts last year, did not exceed nineteen thousand bales) most seriously, and we wish all to bear it in mind, that this decrease is in the country *some where*, and must be brought to market at *some time*.

Cheraw Herald.

Going Away.—Mr. J. B. Cox sold his plantation, near Newton Grove, in this county, a few days since to Mr. Henry Hodges of Duplin. Mr. Cox is now removing his force to Alabama. Mr. Jonathan Carr sold his plantation to James Vann, Sen. Mr. Carr goes farther South. We hear of several other plantations for sale. The present hard times begets a restless spirit in the minds of the people, and it will probably cause North Carolina to lose many of her best citizens.

Clinton Independent.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

Grants of the Public Lands.—The Land Grant Bills are beginning to be noticed and to accumulate in the Committees. They are before both Houses of Congress. The most feasible one of the number—because the most beneficial—is before the House Committee on Public Lands. It proposes for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges and Mechanic Arts in the several States, that *six million three hundred and forty thousand acres of land* be apportioned to the several States, each State receiving 20,000 *acres for every Senator and Representative in Congress and* 60,000 *acres to each territory.* The scheme is well backed up, and will be sustained by an able and effective lobby, composed of the representatives of the leading State Agricultural Colleges and Mechanical Societies.

The indications continue favorable of an early resumption of specie payment at Philadelphia and Baltimore. The Bank circulation of Philadelphia is now reduced to about one million of dollars; the principal obstacle to resumption is in the weakness of the interior Banks, nearly all of whom rely upon the city for aid.

The total debt of Pennsylvania on the 1st of December, 1857, was $39,881,738.

SORROW.

The flowers live by the tears that fall
From the sad features of the skies;
And life would have no joys at all,
Were there no watery eyes.

Love thou thy sorrow; grief shall bring
Its own excuse in after years;
The rainbow! see how fair a thing
God hath built up from tears.

MARRIED,

At Oxford, N. C., on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Wm. A. Smith, Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg, Va., and Miss SALLY LATTA, of Oxford.

At the residence of the officiating Minister, Rev. W. L. Miller, on the 14th inst., Mr. ALEXANDER McIVER, of Carthage, to Miss MARY WILCOX, daughter of the late George Wilcox.

Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. MURDO M McRAE to JENNET C. McINTOSH, at the residence of her father.

At Ansonville, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Walsh, Mr. JOHN A. BOYDEN, of Salisbury, to Miss MARY, daughter of Stephen W. Cole, Esq.

DIED,

On the 6th inst., in Harnett County, JAMES KYLE, son of William D. and Margaret Jane Harrington, aged three months and twenty-eight days.

On the 10th inst., in Harnett county, at the house of her daughter (Mrs. Mary McLeod,) Mrs. FLORA MUNN, in the 86th year of her age. Mrs. Munn was a member of Barbecue Church for nearly sixty years.

At Kenansville, on Tuesday last, of typhoid fever, JOHN D. ABERNATHY, Esq., Sheriff of Duplin c'ty.

At the residence of James M. Lilly, in Montgomery County, on the 6th inst., Mr. JOHN H. LILLY, aged about 50 years.

From the Charleston Courier.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1857.

We acknowledge the receipt of the annual circular of the Mercantile Agency, under the management of B. Douglass & Co., New York city, for the year ending the 1st inst. It contains much valuable information in reference to failures that have taken place throughout the country during the last year. With regard to its accuracy, the Circular says: "It has been gotten up in great haste, necessarily; but we have avoided no pains or expense to make it accurate. In the large cities we have, in three fourths of the cases, the statements of the parties themselves. In some recent cases of failure no exhibits have as yet been prepared. In all instances where these statements were not to be had, we have put a careful estimate upon each case, our own records furnishing us data by which we could more nearly approximate it than by any other method." The returns embrace the Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. California is left out, however, on account of the present imperfection of the arrangements in that State.

With this exception, it appears from the table that the number of firms in the United States—and they embrace all but a class of small retailers in the larger cities—is 204,061, or, estimating the population at 25,000,000, that there is a store to every 123 inhabitants, or to every 25 families.

There has been lost by 337 swindling and absconding debtors, $5,222,500, and by 512 firms which will pay nothing, their losses and confidential debts absorbing everything, $20,309,000. There are 3,839 concerns owing $197,080,500, and they are such cases as usually average 40 to 50 cents; and there are 435 houses owing $77,189,000, which will pay in full, if the times ahead prove to be ordinarily prosperous.

The total amount of the liabilities of the 5123 failures is put down at		$299,801,000
But there will be realized from those who will pay in full	$77,189,000	
And on the amount of "ordinary" failures $197,080,000 at 40 cents	78,832,000	156,021,000
Leaving a final loss of		$143,780,000

Whatever opinion may be had of the correctness of these results, there can be no doubt but that the table is valuable, as showing in comparison the number of failures in different cities and sections, and the consequent comparative soundness of the different commercial and business localities. We give a few examples in illustration:

In New York city, including Brooklyn and Williamsburg, the number of firms is 13,854, the total failures 915, with liabilities of $135,129,000; the ordinary failures, or those occurring from the ordinary accidents and disasters of trade, 600, with liabilities of $83,951,000, and of which 218 have made arrangements with their creditors at an average of 51 cents on the dollar; the swindling and absconding debtors, 37, with liabilities of $988,000; the number of those not classed dishonest, but who will pay little or nothing, 111, with liabilities of $8,033,000; likely to pay in full, 167, with liabilities of $42,157,000.

In Boston, number of firms 4,374; total failures, 253, with liabilities of $41,010,000; ordinary failures, 212, with liabilities of $32,255,000; arrangements with creditors, 182, at an average of 48 cents on the dollar; swindling and absconding debtors, 2, with $109,000; pay little or nothing 20, with liabilities of $636,000; likely to pay in full, 19, with liabilities of $8,010,000.

In Cincinnati, number of firms, 2,513; failures, 96, with $3,898,000 liabilities; ordinary failures, 69, with $2,387,000 liabilities; arrangements, 54, at 48 cents; swindling and absconding, 7, with $99,000 liabilities; pay little or nothing, 5, with $100,000 liabilities; likely to pay in full, 15, with $1,312,000 liabilities.

In St. Louis, number of firms, 1,580; total failures, 49, with $5,522,000 liabilities; ordinary failures, 25, with $3,585,000 liabilities; arrangements, 4, at 50 cents; swindling and absconding, 4, with $205,000 liabilities; pay little or nothing 8, with $498,000 liabilities; likely to pay in full, 12, with $1,234,000 liabilities.

In Philadelphia, number of firms, 7404; failures 280, with $32,954,000 liabilities; ordinary failures 155 with $16,995,000; assignments 63 at 54 cents; swindling, &c., 13 with $481,000 liabilities; pay little or nothing 60, with $3,704,000; likely to pay in full 52 with $11,774,000 liabilities.

In Baltimore, number of firms, 1970; failures 58 with $2,206,000 liabilities; ordinary failures 39 with $2,472,000 liabilities; assignments 17 at 44 cents; swindling, &c., 3 with $30,000 liabilities; pay little or nothing 9 with $352,000 liabilities; likely to pay in full 7 with $352,000.

In North Carolina, firms 3,233; failures 62 with $1,171,000 liabilities; ordinary failures 42, with $668,000 liabilities; number of assignments not stated; swindling, &c., 5, with $57,000 liabilities; pay little, &c., 13 with $428,000 liabilities; likely to pay in full 2, with $18,000.

Charleston, number of firms 900; failures 31, with $922,000 liabilities; ordinary failures 23, with $812,000 liabilities; assignments 8 at 42 cents; swindling, &c., 2, with $31,000 liabilities; pay little, &c., 5, with $67,000 liabilities; likely to pay in full 1, with $12,000 liabilities.

In South Carolina, out of Charleston, the number of firms is 2538; failures 24, with $305,000 liabilities; ordinary 20, with $245,000 liabilities; swindling, &c., 2 with $35,000; pay little, &c., 2 with $25,000.

In Georgia, number of firms 5,339; failures 32, with $925,000 liabilities; ordinary failures 21, with $681,000 liabilities; assignments not stated; swindling, &c., 7, with $45,000; pay little &c., 3, with $180,000 liabilities; likely to pay in full 1, with $19,000 liabilities.

In New Orleans, number of firms 2230; failures 58, with $6,285,000 liabilities; ordinary 36, with $4,388,000 liabilities; arrangements 8, at 55 cents; swindling, &c., 4, with $213,000 liabilities; pay little, &c., 6, with $342,000 liabilities; likely to pay in full 12, with $1,342,000 liabilities.

The Jobbing Merchant's embarrassments arise mostly from the want of promptness on the part of his country debtor; no definite time being fixed when the debt *must* be paid. The country store keeper cannot be prompt, when selling to farmers on a credit of twelve months or longer. He should sell for cash or short credit. Then he would be prompt in his payments; and jobbers could begin to make calculations on the certain and prompt payment of their bills receivable. This would be striking at the root of the evil.

Nineteen Months Without Food—Death.—We learn from the Albany *Times* that Mrs. Hayes, of the town of Day, Saratoga county, N. Y., whose case we detailed some time since, and who had lived nineteen months without food or drink, died a week or two ago. She remained insensible for fifteen months of the period, and up to a few days of her death, when she seemed to revive, and spoke occasionally. After her death, her body was opened and a snake five feet long and half an inch thick was taken from the stomach! It was alive when removed but died soon after. The case is a very remarkable one, and it is to be regretted that it was not subjected to a scientific examination.

There are ten times as many newspapers printed in the German language in the United States as there are in Germany.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

SORGHUM SUGAR AT LAST.

A very few months ago, the question "Will Sorghum sugar crystallize?" was ranked with those of "will saltpetre explode?" or "is there a perpetual motion?" A few specimens of sugar whose true crystallization was disputed, and which parties averse to the success of the Sorghum contended was merely *glucose*, or similar to the mock sugar of grapes, was all that had been presented to the public in this country, despite the enormous hopes entertained of the new saccharine contributor. It was to be cultivated, but only for syrup and feed. Fortunately it was remarkably valuable for these alone.

But just at a time when Sorghum stock is down to its lowest ebb, we are startled by the indisputable fact that Joseph S. Lovering, of Oakhill, Philadelphia county, having grown the Sorghum and brought the full force of scientific analysis to bear upon its results, has established that not only will the new cane yield crystallized sugar, but that the process is so inexpensive as to make it very profitable, while the trouble and skill involved are, after certain simple preparations have been observed, actually no greater than what may be required in making any ordinary dish. With a very little practice any farmer may make his own sugar.

A portion of the results of Mr. Lovering's experiments is before us, in the shape of boxes of sugar of different qualities, and a large vial of the molasses. While so nearly resembling ordinary cane sugar that it may be used for any of the purposes of the latter, we remark that this, from the sorghum, has a rich, pleasant flavor, almost as superior to that from the cane, as hock is superior to cider. It is like that of maple sugar, but more delicate. Certain it is, that sorghum sugar would vanish inconceivably sooner than cane, in a family where children abound. The molasses is also of a remarkably pleasant taste.

Mr. Lovering's first experiment was to ascertain from purified cane juice, with the polariscope, the existence of crystallized sugar and its proportion. This done, he had still to discover the means of practically extracting it. The result of the first experiment was discouraging. "A dark, viscid mass, apparently a *caput mortuum*," was certainly not very promising. It stood six days without the sign of a crystal, when it was placed over a flue and kept warm four days longer, when there was found "a pretty good crop of soft crystals, the whole very similar to the *melada* from Cuba, but of darker color." This result reminds us of what was said some months ago by one familiar with French sorgho-culture, that the Americans did not boil the juice long enough, and that the first man who made sugar from it, did so by neglecting his kettles and leaving them to boil in sheer despair.

Seven experiments gave the result that an acre will yield at least 1,466 22 lbs. of sugar and 74.39 gallons molasses from 1,846 gallons juice. When it is borne in mind that in many cases twice this amount of juice has been raised to the acre, and that Mr. Lovering's loss by imperfect machinery must have amounted to ten per cent., it will be seen that the sorghum is even more valuable than has been supposed by its most sanguine friends. It is, furthermore, very evident that experiment, and a better knowledge of the degrees of temperature requisite, will unquestionably greatly reduce the expense and increase the quantity of sugar and the profit.

We commend the dissemination of these results to all friends of the Sorghum, or rather to all desirous of seeing our country free from one of its greatest burdens. There can now be no reasonable doubt that in a very few years every variety of sugar will be in the market at remarkably reduced rates, and that no small portion of the praise which such results deserve will be due to the scientific knowledge and perseverance of Mr. Lovering.

Important Telegraphic Improvement.—We yesterday witnessed at the office of the American Telegraph Company, the operation of Hughes' printing telegraph, as recently improved, by which the extraordinary feat is performed of sending and recording, at the same time, from opposite ends of the wire, two distinct despatches; and this is done in plain alphabetical characters. The electric currents meet and cross each other without disturbance or irregularity, so that in many cases the answer to a despatch begins to be received before the original has been wholly transmitted,—although but one wire is employed to perform the double duty. The instruments are now completed, and adapted for practical use. For communicating in either direction, but two ordinary cells of the Grove battery are used; and although the wires are worked both ways at the same time, the business is executed with the usual rapidity. But one operator is required to receive and deliver despatches by this process,—for, as regards despatches received, it is only necessary to cut off the slip, when completed.

The printing done during the exhibition yesterday, while the wires were working between New York and Philadelphia, was noticeable for its accuracy and clearness. The type is arranged on the periphery of a wheel from which the impression is taken, in ink, without checking its motion.

The result above noticed is looked upon as of much importance, as greatly increasing the capacity of a single wire for business, and tending to diminish the telegraphic rates.—*Jour. of Com.*

It is difficult to realize the fact that the "times are hard," if we take the many feasts and frolics which daily and nightly "come off," as a criterion. The "Hardware Dealers Board of Trade" have had their second annual junketing, at which many good things were eaten and drank and many good things said. Mayor Tiemann was a guest, and was quite facetious on the occasion. He responded to the toast to "The City of New York," and in brief terms gave an idea of its wonderful growth. He said:

"When he was about three years old his father moved to Twenty-third street and what was now the Fourth avenue. Their friends from the city used to come up to see them one day and go down the next. [Laughter.] It was too far, altogether, to go and come on the same day. He recollected distinctly of his father preparing to go to the city about twice a week, [laughter;] and then they had a great time of it. The whole family would get mixed up with it in getting ready the night before. They would get up in the morning about four o'clock, get breakfast by candle-light, get the horse before the wagon and go to town. It would be just about as much as they could do to get back by ten o'clock at night. [Laughter.] Some little time after that, he recollected distinctly of having some business to do at Manhattanville, his present place of residence. It was after he had gone to learn his trade, which was the wholesale drug business; he was now in the good paint and putty business." [Cheers and laughter.]

"The President—Three cheers for the man who is not ashamed of his trade." [Vociferous cheering.]

Capital Going a Begging.—We hear it stated that one of the banks of this city offered to loan another Bank yesterday at the rate of five per cent. but the offer was refused. The Boston Banks now hold on deposit seventeen and a quarter millions of dollars, an increase of several millions within a month or two.—*Boston Traveller.*

Letter to the Editors.

RALEIGH, January, 1858.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—GENTLEMEN:—I have strolled around Raleigh for the past few days, looking first at this and then at that; all in strange contrast with by-gone days, when what is now the Capital of the State was known as "Hunter's Plantation,"—now so justly distinguished as the "City of Oaks."

The principal streets in Raleigh bear the names of the prominent towns in the State—Fayetteville, Salisbury, Newbern, Wilmington, Halifax, Hillsborough, &c. Prominent among these is Fayetteville Street,—distinguished as the mart of trade, hence the Broadway of the city and the accustomed promenade of youth and beauty. At its Southern extremity stands the Governor's "Palace," embowered by lofty oaks, fronting and in full view of the noble Capitol.

To a stranger Raleigh might seem a city of Governors. In one afternoon, I met and conversed with our present Governor, Thos. Bragg, and on accompanying a friend to the depot, I met with that genial hearted gentleman, Ex-Governor Manly; and on the arrival of the Western train, out stepped Gov. Swain, Gov. Morehead, and Gov. Graham. Had Gov. Branch and Gov. Reid accidentally come along, there might have been a meeting of all the Governors of the State who yet survive. In the same ramble I met Ex-Chief Justice Ruffin, and Judges Pearson and Battle, who alone are presiding in the Supreme Court—Chief Justice Nash being detained at home by sickness. On the same day, I had the pleasure of meeting Weldon N. Edwards, Judge Saunders and B. F. Moore, men who have made their mark on the history of the State.

The transition from the living to the dead is not only easy but natural; and I found myself wending my way to the Grave Yard, the sepulchre of the past—the resting place of the buried. The Grave Yard is surrounded by a substantial wooden fence, and on entering it, "storied urn" and monumental inscriptions lead the wandering steps to where the loved ones slumber in their mother earth. At its eastern extremity rests a soldier of the Revolution—Col. William Polk,—who was wounded at the Battle of Germantown, in Pennsylvania, when the gallant Gen. Nash fell a martyr in his country's cause. Close by is the vault of Josiah Watson, and that of Louis D. Henry, long an eminent advocate of the Fayetteville Bar. On turning round you are informed that here lies Senator Haywood, his father, the late Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court, and *his* brother, the old Treasurer. Near by rests Joseph Gales, the co-editor of the Sheffield Mercury in England with the poet Montgomery, and the founder of the Raleigh Register, father of Weston R. Gales, who now sleeps beside him, and Joseph Gales, the veteran editor of the National Intelligencer. Within the same enclosure, slumber David W. Stone, Wm. McPheeters, D. D., Peter Browne, William Hill, Secretary of State, Gov. James Iredell, Jas. Fauntleroy Taylor, ex-Att'y Gen'l, together with other distinguished men, many of whom died while in attendance as members of the Legislature.

Having, like Hervey, wandered and meditated among the tombs, I left, dissatisfied, because I was unable to find where Chief Justice John Louis Taylor had been laid. Upon inquiring I learned that he was buried in the rear of Judge Saunders' Mansion, north of Hillsborough street. Thither I bent my steps, and after traversing hill and dale, I espied in the distance a grove of cedar, pine, cherry, mulberry, elm and lilac. Embowered within it is a neat paling fence, and within that a monument erected by Eliza, (his adopted daughter) to the memory of John Louis Taylor, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

In early life Judge Taylor was a citizen of Fayetteville, a member of Phœnix Lodge No. 8. He married a daughter of your townsman, John Hay, and after her death a sister of Judge Gaston.

Solitary and alone he sleeps: the cedars mournfully wave above him, and the shamrock, insignia of the Emerald isle, his native land, grows around him. From his resting place the dome of the Capitol is in full view, as well as the spires of the various churches, the Grand Lodge, and St. Mary's School.

Why his remains were not laid in the grave yard I know not. It is to be regretted that the lovers of his memory cannot visit his tomb without going within private enclosures, and, it may be, incommoding the occupants of a large mansion now being erected near where he sleeps.

The Cash System.—Our cotemporaries of the North Carolina press are generally resorting to the cash system as the only possible hope of sustaining themselves. We have been endeavoring to bring things up to that standard without too sudden a transition, having, for some years past, taken few or no new subscribers without the money in advance. Latterly we have made the rule imperative and unvarying. We might have had probably twice as many subscribers as we now have, had we been willing to put down names on our list just for the glory of the thing. This we never could afford, no more than we can afford to furnish our paper under its terms as advertised at the head. We mean to do justice to our patrons, if we know how, and we expect to receive a fair remuneration. We doubt the policy of cutting down newspaper prices. We go for making a paper popular by increasing the size and improving the quatity, rather than by reducing the price.

But others think differently, and that is *their* business, not ours. The cash system is what all are tending to, and in that we believe. Newspaper accounts are too small to pay for running after. Newspaper collecting agents charge 20 per cent., and then they are unable to reach more than a limited number. Were newspaper proprietors in possession of all the money due them, they would be generally free from embarrassment in their business, have more time and more means to bestow upon their publications—could present them in better type and in better style—could make them more valuable to their readers and to the public at large. The benefits arising would be mutual and almost incalculable, for without arrogating too much, or claiming more for the press than it is fairly entitled to, we may assume without fear of contradiction, that much of the character which a State or a community enjoys abroad is due to the character, standing, business appearance and energy of its newspaper press.

Wilmington Journal.

Some interesting facts are stated in the foreign journals of medicine, in regard to the increase of nails and hair in man. From the statements made, it appears that the growth of the nails is more rapid in children than adults, and slowest in the aged. It goes on more promptly in summer than in winter, so that the same nail which is renewed in one hundred and thirty-two days in winter, requires only one hundred and sixteen in summer—a fact depending on the "vis vitalis," which seems to be proportioned to it. The increase of nails of the right hand is more rapid than for the left; it differs, also, for the different fingers, and in order corresponding with the length of the finger—being most rapid for the middle finger, nearly equal for two either side of this, slower for the little finger and slowest for the thumb. The growth of the hair is well known to be much accelerated by frequent cutting. It forms more rapidly in the day than at night, and in hot seasons than in cold.

SUPREME COURT.

The following are the opinions delivered in the Supreme Court, at its present session, so far as they have reached us:—

By PEARSON, J. In Branch v Morrison, from Harnett; *venire de novo.* Also, in Campbell vs Carver's Heirs, from Cumberland; *venire de novo.* Also, in Redding vs Allen, in Equity, from Beaufort. Also, in Leary vs Nash, in Equity, from Cumberland. Also, in Barnes vs Guion, from Robeson, in Equity; motion to amend refused and suit remanded.

By BATTLE, J. In State v Chavers, from Brunswick; judgment arrested. Also, in Thomas v Ward, from Carteret; *venire de novo.* Also, in Clayton *ex parte*, in equity, from Chowan; order to be reversed. Also, in James v Picketts, in Equity, from Anson; dismissing the bill without prejudice. Also, in Everton v Everton, from Perquimons; reversing the interlocutory decree.

PER CURIAM. In Washington & Bogey v Debrule, in Equity, from Craven; order affirmed. Also, in Owens v Jarvis, in Equity, from Martin; decree for plaintiffs without costs. Also, in Williams v Metts, from Duplin; judgment affirmed. Also, in Reston v Croom, from Duplin; judgment affirmed.—*Ral. Standard.*

Wilmingtonians Robbed at Fernandina.—We learn from the Savannah Republican that two young men from this town, (no names given) were robbed of $10,000 at Fernandina, Fla., on Saturday night last. They went to Florida a few days ago, in search of business, and upon arriving at Fernandina, had their trunks taken to the hotel, and deposited in the piazza. Having occasion to leave them for a few moments, on their return they found them open and the money gone. A diligent but unsuccessful search was made through the town.

The robbery is supposed to have been committed by parties who fell in with the young men on their route, became acquainted with the fact of their having a large amount of money, and followed them up with a felonious intent.

It is said that $9,500 of the stolen money are bills on North Carolina banks, and $500 on the banks of South Carolina. A reward of $2000 is offered for the recovery of the money.

Wil. Herald.

1858.

INTENTIONS FOR SPRING.

ALREADY our orders are in the hands of Manufacturers for upwards of One Hundred Dozen of the justly celebrated and widely known

"YOKE-SEAM" SHIRTS.

The styles introduced for the Spring and Summer trade will be entirely new, and cannot fail meeting the taste of any. Persons living at a distance can be fitted exactly by sending with their orders the following measures:—

Size Round the Neck,
" " Wrist,
" " Breast,
" " Waist;

Length from centre of back to shoulder, elbow and hand; and any other particulars as to *with* or *without* collars, and whether *turn-down* or *standing* collars, narrow or broad plaits, &c.

Orders for Shirts and Collars will be promptly attended to at

BALDWIN'S
CITY CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE,
38 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, N. C

Jan'y 8. 75-i6w

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.
PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.
WOLFE'S CELEBRATED
SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,

A Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by him-self exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a *sure preventive.*

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder, of travelers or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi, and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions in producing Gravel, Calculi, and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable putrescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known, on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dyspepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and *fac-simile* of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer,
22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word *Schiedam Schnapps*, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nov. 25, 1857. 63-3m

1858.
GARDEN SEEDS!
Warranted the Growth of 1857.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & Co., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.

Jan'y 14, 1858. 76-12m

At a Called Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held in the Office of the Town this day at 7 o'clock P. M., 16th Jan'y 1858,

The Board proceeded to ballot for the following officers, which resulted as follows:

Jno. W. Baker, Jr., Esq., Tax Collector, 4 per cent. commissions.
Jno. P. Leonard, Esq., Special Justice, fees.
Jno. D. Callais, Esq., Town Constable and Street Com. salary, $525.
Do. Standard Keeper, fees.
Jno. P. Leonard, Esq., Clerk of the Market and Weighmaster, salary $250.
Jno. D. Callais, Esq., Keeper of the Town Clock, salary, $35.
Wm. Williamson, Esq., Sexton to the Grave Yard, do. $50.
J. A. Worth, Esq., Keeper of the Powder Magazine, half fees.
J. B. Askew, Saml. Faircloth, J. G. Newell, and M. Grady, Town Guard, salary $50 per quarter.
T. C. Fuller, Esq., elected Attorney for the Town, salary, $50.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Town Clerk.

England, India, and China.—The intelligence from India and China does not seem to be entirely satisfactory. The London News inquires with some earnestness what the Government purpose to do in China if the Emperor, as it is reported he intends to do, retires into Tartary and adopts a policy of masterly inactivity. If this should be the case, the News says, the acquisition of Canton would only serve to raise the wider and more puzzling question,—What shall we do next? and that question "would have to be solved with a world of precautions to avoid exciting the sensibilities or arousing the counteraction of the other great powers whose representatives are present, with Lord Elgin, in the Canton waters." With respect to India, the same journal remarks, that England's troubles with that country are far from being at an end. Serious opposition, it is feared, is yet to be encountered in Oude. The fall of Delhi has not made the salutary impression upon the rebels that was anticipated from it. Singularly enough the Mohammedans generally do not believe that it has fallen. Three companies of the 34th native infantry, who through all the commotion were apparently perfectly loyal and had been largely trusted, and were stationed at Chittagong, had suddenly risen, murdered one of their officers, released the prisoners in the jails, plundered the treasury of three lacs of rupees, and started for Dacca, where disturbances were anticipated. In Oude, and in the adjoining districts of Rohilcund, there was no established authority; and what is perhaps the worst feature of the whole, the insurgents, who do not seem to have any definite plan or policy, are animated by an envenomed, stubborn detestation of British rule. "In Oude," says the News, "it is not a mutinous army, but a desperate people, we have to deal with. They cannot stand against British troops in the field, but their submission will, for a long time, not extend beyond the range of the British guns."

Mr. H. W. Davis and the Press.—The Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel publishes the extract from Mr. Davis's speech which appeared in the last Observer, and adds:

"It reminds us of an anecdote: When William Penn was Governor of Pennsylvania, in company with a friend he took shelter from a storm in the shop of a comb-maker. The man was a violent, foul-speaking man, and conducted himself with such impropriety as to draw upon him a rebuke. He was very indignant, and with an air of great consequence, informed his visiters that surely they did not know who he was. *"I am a justice of the peace,"* said he. The comrade of the Governor quietly remarked, as he pointed to Penn, "my friend *makes* such things as thee." If Mr. Davis has *cut his teeth*, he will be able to make the application and to profit by it.

"Meantime it is superlatively silly for him to speak as he has spoken. We need not go beyond the very paper from whose columns we have taken the above extract to convict Mr. Davis of a gross libel. The word of the editor of the National Intelligencer will pass where the name of Mr. Davis has not been heard. The most extravagant remark of the most reckless editor can scarce equal in uncharitableness and injustice the above utterance of Mr. Davis. We do not know what the press is to do unless they hold a meeting and vote the "utter contempt" mutual."

IMPROVISING A THUNDER SHOWER.

Among the letters of correspondents which Prof. Espy publishes in his Fourth Meteorological Report, to sustain his theory of causing rain by means of fires, is one from a gentleman who in 1845 was engaged in surveying on the Atlantic coast of Florida. During some oppressively hot weather in April, the surveying party had occasion one day to run their line through a "saw-grass pond," of some five hundred acres. In ponds of this description the green grass at the top shoots up from five to six feet in height, and when the region has not been for some years swept by fires the dead and dry growths of preceding seasons accumulate to the depth of two to four feet. They are exceedingly inflammable, and, when lighted, burn with great rapidity.

It was usual, on meeting with such an obstruction as this, in running the lines, to cut down the top fresh grass and wade or wallow through the mud and the under rubbish. On this occasion, however, the heat was so great that it was determined to burn a passage through to save trouble. It was accordingly done, and soon after a delightful breeze sprung up and cooled the atmosphere, and presently a refreshing shower, sparkled in the rays of the sun. This circumstance excited no particular attention at the time, but it subsequently brought Professor Espy's theory to the mind of Capt. Mackay, one of the party. Not long after, on an exceedingly sultry day, a still more formidable grass pond was met with, and in order to test the theory and astonish the negroes who served the party, it was decided to set fire to the grass. The writer continues:

"When our party were all gathered at the halting place, complaints of the extreme heat went round, and all agreed that a more confined and oppressive day had never been known to them. To these complaints the usual wishes for 'a little breath of air,' and 'a few drops of rain' succeeded. 'Cut through this pond,' exclaimed the Captain, 'and I'll bring you more than a few drops of rain; I'll give you a plentiful shower, and a breeze, too, that shall wake you up. Come, boys, cut away, and when you've done you shall wash off the dust in a cold bath from the skies!' The negroes stared up and around; not a cloud as large as a man's hand was to be seen, and they looked back at the captain with a good natured grin of incredulity. 'Ho, ho! ha, ha! captain make cloud out o' nuffin; he, he! captain bring water all dis way from de sea! Ho, ho, ha, ha, he, he! Whereupon the captain affected to be very indignant. To hasten his victory, I ordered the grass to be set on fire. The flames soared forthwith above the tallest trees; a dense volume of smoke mounted upward spirally; the grass soon disappeared; we crossed over. As the smoky column broke, and the cloud began to form, the captain traced a large circle in the sand around him and placed himself in its centre, making fantastic figures and forming cabalistic phrases out of broken French; still was the cloud unnoticed.

All eyes were riveted upon the captain, who stood gazing upon the earth, and shaping outlines of devils there. At this juncture came a roll of distant thunder; every glance instantly turned upward; a cloud was spreading there; the thunders increased; the lightnings flashed more vividly; the knees of the negroes shook together with alarm; already was the rain descending, and in torrents, though the clear sky could be seen in all directions under the cloud. The captain, meanwhile, maintained his mystical attitude, and continued his wild and extraordinary evolutions. Some of the whites who were in the secret of the hoax fell upon their knees and were imitated by the negroes, whose fears augmenting as the storm grew fiercer, with clasped hands fastened upon the captain a stare of awe and deprecation. In short, the scene presented a more complete triumph of philosophy over ignorance than I could have supposed it possible to have been produced any where in the 19th century, and most especially any where in our enlightened republic."

The Providence Post notices the fact that not a single murder has been committed in Rhode Island during the past year, notwithstanding capital punishment is abolished.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

From Washington.—The Secretary of War asks for $1,224,000 for subsistence for the army in Utah for twenty months from the 1st of July. He bases his estimate on a force consisting of 5600 soldiers, 200 women, 300 servants and 1900 employers.

The Sergeant at Arms has despatched his deputies for witnesses before the several investigating committees.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the remainder of the restorations of the victims of the retiring Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

To Fight the Mormons.—It is understood that the War Department is about to despatch Gen. Scott to the Pacific coast, for the purpose of organizing a force to operate against the Mormons on that side.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.

Kansas Elections.—The *Democrat* has official returns of both elections in Kansas, over the signature of Gov. Denver. For the Constitution with slavery, the vote stands 6,143—without slavery 569.

At the elections on the 4th January, all the Free State officers were elected by an average majority of 415. Senate stands thirteen Free State men, six Democrats. House twenty-nine Free State men, fifteen Democrats. Majority against the Constitution, on the 4th January, 10,226. There are alleged frauds in Oxford, Shawnee and Kickapoo counties.

MOBILE, Jan'y 20.

The Steamer Fashion Seized—The steamer Fashion has arrived and has been seized by the Government authorities.

Some Difference.—Last winter hides sold in the streets at eight cents a pound—they now sell for four cents. Sheepskins a year ago sold at 82 each; they now sell at prices varying from 62 cents to $1. Leather in a year has fallen about 12 cents a pound. Mutton, which last year sold for 9 cents a pound, now sells for 5 and 6 cents. Butter was 31 cents; it now sells from 19 to 22 cents. Potatoes are a little dearer than they were last winter, caused, doubtless, by the rot. Hams, shoulders, pork, flour, sugar, lard, molasses, &c., are much cheaper than they were a year ago. A dollar to-day will purchase as much food as a dollar and a half would have bought in January, 1857.—*Troy (N. Y.) paper.*

Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer, leaves London for Southampton on the 26th inst. On the 27th he will embark on board the Peninsular mail packet Tagus, for Lisbon. The object of his visit to that city is understood to be, firstly, to consult with the Portuguese Government, through whose territories on the eastern coast of Africa, the traveler purposes passing to reach the heart of the great African continent to pursue his magnificent discoveries there, and to open Central Africa to Europe through the great river Zambesi, which passes through the Portuguese possessions, and empties itself into the Mozambique Channel.

PROCRASTINATION.—MACKAY.

If Fortune, with a smiling face,
Strew roses on our way.
When shall we stoop to pick them up?
To-day, my love, to-day.

But should she frown with face of care,
Or talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow!

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and offers for sale an extensive and well selected lot of Harrison's Columbian Perfumery, among which may be found, Cologne, all sizes and styles, Lip Balm, Magnolia Tablets, Balm Prairie Flowers, Beef Marrow, Hair Oil, Crystal Balls, Brown Windsor, Rose, Laundry, Military, Yankee, Erasive and other Soaps, Flavoring Extracts, Handkerchief Extracts, Upper Ten, Sweet Clover, Carolina Boquet, Jockey Club, Orange, Verbena, and many other delightful articles for the Toilet, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

M. BANKS,
Green Street.

Jan'y 20, 1858. 78-2t

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Washer and House Servant. Also, a Negro GIRL about 12 years of age. And three Negro MEN—until 25th Dec. next.

Also, for sale, 1100 Acres of LAND

in Harnett county, well Timbered, and convenient to the River. Terms will be made to suit.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 78-tf

SALE OF REAL ESTATE
IN LUMBERTON.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Benjamin Caldwell on the 2d January, 1855, to secure a certain debt therein mentioned, I will, on Saturday the 13th day of February next, before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, offer for sale for cash, LOT NO. 93 in the Town of Lumberton, lying on the North side of the Court House Square. The Lot contains half an acre; there are on the premises a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage-house, and other out-houses.

R. S. FRENCH, Trustee.

Jan. 18. Pr. adv. $2 10. 78-6t

HARD TIMES.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of E. C. Hall, will please call at the Store of the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company and settle their Notes and Accounts. All unpaid by 29th inst., will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. H. HALL, Adm'r.

Jan'y 7. 74tf29

FOR FLORIDA!
"INLAND ROUTE"
FROM SAVANNAH.

THE SUPERIOR Steam Ship
GORDON,
Capt. F. BARDEN, will leave CHARLESTON, every FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, connecting at SAVANNAH with the well known Steam Packet

WM. SEABROOK, Capt. WM. T. MCNELTY, which will leave SAVANNAH every SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, for

PALATKA, Florida,

taking the Inland Route, and touching at Brunswick and St. Mary's, Ga., and Fernandina, Jacksonville and Picolata, Fla.

RETURNING, the Wm. Seabrook will leave PALATKA, every MONDAY AFTERNOON, and will arrive at Savannah on Wednesday morning, in ample time to connect with the Steamer Gordon, which will leave Savannah every Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and arrive at Charleston by 1 o'clock the next morning, so as to connect with the morning trains of the North Eastern and South Carolina Rail Roads.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

will be taken through from Charleston at the same rates as by the Steamers going direct to Florida, and no expense will be charged for transferring Freight and Passengers at Savannah, as both Steamers lie at the same wharf: and Meals will be furnished on board, free of charge.

Passengers going to or returning from Florida, are invited to give this line a trial, as no pains or expense will be spared to render it a favorite Route, both for Freight and Travel. The accommodations on board the Steamers are such as to secure the utmost degree of safety and comfort, and their tables are furnished in the most sumptuous manner. For engagements, or further particulars, apply on board, or to

E. LAFITTE & CO., Agents,
Charleston, S. C.
J. P. BROOKS, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

Jan'y 18, '58. 78-tf

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.

A FRESH supply received by

S. J. HINSDALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

KIND WORDS FOR FAYETTEVILLE.—The Greensboro' Patriot deprecates the large share of attention bestowed upon National and Sectional politics to the exclusion of home matters. For itself it proposes to make a change, and avows its determination to advocate more especially the completion of the Western Extension, and what is known as the Fayetteville and Coal-fields Railroad. These it considers the most important works in the State; and believes that their construction would conduce more to the prosperity of the whole State, than any other system of internal improvements which has been or can be devised.

We copy below what the Patriot says of us and our Road. Thanking it for the kindly spirit which prompted it, we may yet be permitted to express the hope that Fayetteville will stand in no need of aid from the State to complete the Coal-fields Road. It is pretty certain that she will not receive such aid, as she borders neither upon Virginia nor South Carolina, and to build up a North Carolina Town would be to depart from the well-established policy of the State's rulers.

"The claims of the West upon the State for aid are strong; those of Fayetteville are none the less so. We but speak the language of thousands, when we say that Fayetteville has been hardly dealt by, and that she has not had meted out to her favors by any means commensurate with those which she, with commendable liberality, has extended to almost every other section of the State. As we have had occasion heretofore to say, so we again repeat, that Fayetteville has a strong hold upon the affections of the people of all the interior counties. Before the days of railroads and steam she was the great emporium of trade for all that rich scope of country lying between the waters of the Haw and Yadkin Rivers, the garden spot of North Carolina—rich in minerals, rich in the abundant and varied productions of her soil, and famed for a hardy and independent people, to whom, a few years ago, nothing was so sweet as the music of their bells mingling with the sound of *gee, wo, haw*, as slowly their wagons rolled over the sands of Cumberland. But to say nothing of the claims of Fayetteville upon the State, science and examination have ascertained the fact beyond doubt, that vast beds of coal and iron are deposited in the counties of Moore and Chatham, and patriotic men have stepped forward and are struggling to build a railroad, to open a highway to make these rich mineral deposits available as articles of commerce, and thereby to cause an immense flow of wealth into the country. Shall they be left to struggle alone, and to eventually fail in this important work for the want of a little aid? We venture the assertion that in no other State in the Union, would the call for help be unheeded, when so important an interest was at stake, as the successful operation of these coal fields and beds of iron ore."

MR. MCRAE ON THE STUMP.—Duncan K. McRae, Esq., announces in the Raleigh Standard that he "will address the people in his own defence, against the attacks of a portion of the press, at Goldsborough on Monday, February 1; at Fayetteville, on Tuesday night, February 9; at Raleigh, on Monday, February 15; and at Hillsborough, on Tuesday, February 23."

ANOTHER ADVANCE.—We note sales in New York of North Carolina 6 per cent stocks at 94¼.

The N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that the banks there are buying up State stocks, as an investment of their abundant idle capital; and that the favorite stocks are those of Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, and New York.

TAXES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Comptroller General of South Carolina has given notice that the laws of that State forbid the receipt of the notes of any of the suspended banks in payment of taxes or other moneys due the State. He gives a list of eight specie paying banks of the State which are receivable; and then adds, "You will also receive the taxes, or any other dues to the State, in the bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina." This Bank, be it known, is the exclusive property of the State, and it was the first to suspend specie payments. And so we have the State itself setting the example of repudiating its obligations to pay, whilst it discredits the paper of other banks which follow its example.

Judge O'Neall, of South Carolina, in a late Charge to the Grand Jury in Charleston, recommends a revision of the Statute Law of that State, giving the very sufficient reason for that recommendation that the Statutes now fill *twelve large volumes*. To the people, he says, the Law, by its multiplicity and confusion, is a sealed book, and it requires a diligent search, by a well read lawyer, to ascertain what it is. He believes that every State in the Union, except South Carolina, has provided a Revised Code for its people. The Cheraw Herald adds, "Our Statute Books are now encumbered with Statutes that were repealed long before we were in existence, and are totally useless. Again, it is almost impossible for those who have lately been admitted to the practice, to procure a full set of the Statute Books, for as only a limited number were published at relative times, and the profession becoming more popular, it is very difficult to procure them."

We confess surprise, that a State whose legislation is ordinarily marked by great liberality and intelligence, (except in the matter of National and party politics,) has been content to lag so far behind all others in this most essential duty of providing an accessible and consistent Code of Laws. Our own State has provided itself, from time to time, and at very considerable expense, with repeated editions of such works, the last at an interval of twenty years from its immediate predecessor; and it came none too soon for the public wants.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, nothing of interest occured. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, concluded his long Kansas speech.

On Thursday, the Homestead Bill was made the special order for February 8th. The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill to increase the army by adding men and companies to each regiment, instead of increasing the number of regiments.

The Senate adjourned from Thursday to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, among the bills introduced was one to grant lands to aid California in Railroad building; another to aid Iowa in improving rivers; and various bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors. That part of the President's message referring to the Pacific Railroad was referred to a select Committee of fifteen.

On Thursday, the Committee of Ways and Means reported the fortification, naval, civil, legislative, executive and judiciary bills.

On Friday there was some discussion of the Pacific Railroad Bill. The House adjourned to Monday.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.—Lewis W. Washington has *presented* to the State of Virginia, the sites of the Birth place of WASHINGTON, and of the home and the graves of his progenitors in America, on condition that the State shall cause these places to be permanently enclosed with iron railing, with suitable tablets to commemorate them. The Legislature has appropriated $5,000 for those purposes.

Another Washington, the owner of the Mount Vernon estate, proposes to *sell* the tomb of the Great Captain, and asks the modest sum of $200,000 therefor—the property, exclusive of the bones of Washington, being worth perhaps as many *dollars* as he asks *thousands*. Even at this price, the title is to vest in the State of Virginia. And to cap the climax, the people of the whole country are asked to contribute the $200,000 to buy the property *for Virginia*.

ANOTHER "WISE" NOTION.—"Two Democrats" have indited an epistle to the Richmond Whig, informing that paper that in consequence of the Legislature's disapprobation of Gov. Wise's late Kansas letter, the Governor has turned his dogs loose on the Democracy, and one of them, "a certain black terrier," on Monday last attacked a Democratic member and "tore his pants off."

The Whig thinks the Governor's new plan an excellent one. He knows, no man better, the material of the Legislature, and acts therefore upon the principle of "dog eat dog." "If the Governor and his black terrier," says the Whig, "can succeed in running this intensely worthless Democratic Legislature out of town, and to their homes, the Governor and his "black terrier" will certainly perform a most acceptable public service, for which they will receive the thanks of the people, share and share alike—it being invidious to distinguish between the Governor and his "black terrier" in the matter of reward for important services."

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.—Gov. Ligon, of Maryland, just before retiring from office to which the people have preferred another over him, ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in two indictments pending against a notorious rowdy named Dalton, one of the indictments being for rioting, and the other for the murder of a policeman who was engaged in efforts to suppress the riot. Dalton was one of the most reckless and violent Locofocos of the city of Baltimore, and instead of being punished for his crimes, is not even permitted to be tried. The application to the Governor for his pardon in advance of trial was signed by two defeated Locofoco candidates for Congress, and others.

This is the same Gov. Ligon who called out the military for the election day, and borrowed some thousands of muskets from his brother lunatic, Gov. Wise, to arm them with. Fortunately for Maryland, she has discarded so bad an officer.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—A Public School building in Brooklyn, N. Y. took fire on Tuesday last, while there were 800 pupils in its various rooms, and in the panic which ensued eight little boys were suffocated and crushed to death. One of them was but 5 years of age, two were 6, four 7, and one 10.

The congregation of so many little children in a single building is an evil which ought to be forbidden by law, for this is not the first time that numbers of children have lost their lives in consequence. Many parents, working people, send their children, even such very small children as the little fellow 5 years of age, to these public schools, in order that they may be taken care of.

UNNECESSARY EXCITEMENT.—The Wilmington Journal is alarmed at the prospect of a *North* Americanization of Central America, and plainly tells the Northern people that the South will not submit to it, notwithstanding "some folks at the North, and at Washington City, too, seem impressed with the idea that the South is nowhere—that it is nobody; and, God knows, the servile tone of some of its presses and politicians almost justifies this idea."

"In the Union or out of the Union," adds the Journal, "the South must not see the Isthmus of Central America Abolitionized, unless she is willing to lose all chance for the independence of her position, or the perpetuity of her institutions. This is a fact which overrides all talk of paper compacts or laws founded on conventional arrangement. It is based on the first law of nature—self-preservation. Rather than see the Isthmus diplomatically or otherwise filibustered or secured for the Eli Thayerites, the South ought to turn out *en masse*, and put Walker back in Nicaragua, and keep him there and sustain him there, against all forces whatsoever."

The Journal evidently has its "back up." It is not a little excited. We like the Journal. We do not wish to see it injured by over excitement. Will its back go down when we tell it that there is not the slightest reason to suppose that our loving brethren of the North intend to abolitionize Central America? The fact is, that job was done some time ago. However much it would if it could, it is therefore very plain that the North couldn't if it would extend the "area of freedom" in that direction.

THE BANKS.—The Winston Sentinel is still intent upon a reform in the banking system. And nothing could more clearly show how little the reformers know of the subject, than the Sentinel's own statement of the reform it desires, as follows:

"The Fayetteville Observer, in a rejoinder upon the banking question, says that no *perfect* system has yet been devised, nor ever will be. That may be so; but does not the Observer think there is room for improvement? For instance, would it not be more in accordance with the principles of right and justice, for banks to be equally accountable with individuals—that they should go into liquidation as soon as they fail to redeem their notes? By what superior merit, or title to exclusive privilege are the banks of the country to be sustained in the exercise of a right which the people do not enjoy?"

"Banks to be equally accountable with individuals?" Why the law has already made them more so. If an individual neglects or refuses to pay his note when due, he is liable to be sued and to pay 6 per cent. interest till the debt is paid. When a bank so neglects or refuses, it is also liable to be sued and to pay 12 per cent. interest. What more could the reformers desire?

But the Sentinel *seems* to assert that when individuals fail to redeem their notes they are insolvent, and forthwith go into liquidation; and it desires that the banks should be compelled to do likewise. But the fact is of daily occurrence, that individuals fail to redeem their notes without being insolvent. They are sued, and even have executions levied on their property, without being insolvent. Every man of business knows this from his own experience as debtor or creditor. No man is insolvent who has enough to pay his debts; nor is any bank; and neither individual nor bank should be required to confess insolvency when it does not exist.

The Sentinel says,—

"Our paper money is now practically worthless, and is only rendered current by the hope or prospect of the future resumption of payments by the banks."

Is this so? certainly not. The editors of the Sentinel show that it is not, by daily receiving this same practically worthless paper money in full payment for their labor and their property. This said practically worthless money is rendered current by the knowledge that the banks are abundantly able to redeem all their issues. As to any home purpose, our paper money is just as valuable now as it was before suspension. It will buy as much—indeed more—and pay as much of debt. It is only when it is wanted to pay a debt in another State that it is less valuable by three to four cents in the dollar than it was. Such exaggerated statements show a want of candor in the clamorers for reform. If it were true, as the Sentinel says in another article, that it is one of the "old federal, aristocratic, self-reliant principles of the Whig party, that the masses of the people are unintelligent, that they may be imposed upon," it would be equally true that the Sentinel is itself adopting that so-called Whig principle—stealing pretended Whig thunder.

The Wilmington Journal appears to think that in a reference to the United States and to North Carolina on Thursday last, we spoke of *Wilmington*. The Journal labors under a mistake. We said that most of the prominent instances of old line Whigs (so called) voting for Buchanan in *North Carolina* were really instances of *Americans* voting for Buchanan. We had not Wilmington in our thoughts. We doubt not that the Journal speaks truly when it says that "nineteenths of the prominent gentlemen who joined the Democratic party in Wilmington had been old line Whigs, and had never gone into or sympathized with the Know Nothing movement." We recollect but *one* "prominent gentleman" in Wilmington who joined the Democratic party, and knowing him to have been a Whig, we grant the Journal's accuracy.

The Journal refers to three prominent instances in the State, (outside of Wilmington,) as disproving our statement. When the Journal inquires, it will find, we think, that two-thirds of its statement as to those three is erroneous. Be that as it may, we repeat what we said on Thursday, and what we said during the Presidential campaign; —most of those cases heralded in the newspapers as instances of prominent old line Whigs going for Buchanan were really cases of *American* defection, as the American papers of that day proved.

The Journal thinks that the Whigs who supported Fillmore degraded themselves by becoming "humble endorsers of Know Nothing movements or nominations." We are stupid enough to see nothing degrading in it. We thought then, and now think, that Mr. Fillmore was a far better man, mentally, morally, and politically, than Mr. Buchanan. The Whigs disagreed in many points with both candidates. But as it would have been foolish in the extreme to put up a candidate of their own, they supported that candidate already in the field who most nearly agreed with their views. We see nothing degrading in it: nor would the Journal have thought it so had the decision of the Whig Convention fallen on its side. It was then, and is now, a habit of the American and Democratic parties to exalt or condemn Whigs as patriots or scamps, according to the positions their own views of duty compel them to occupy.

It was our opinion then, and is now, that a Whig was under no party obligation to the American party or to the Democratic party; that in voting for Fillmore or Buchanan, as his own views of duty required, he still remained a Whig, unless, unlike his brother Whigs, he connected himself with one of the other parties. Such was the case with the State Senator to whom the Journal refers as an "old line Whig" voting for Buchanan. That gentleman had been a Whig; but three months before the Presidential election, (according to the Raleigh Standard, whose classification we have before us,) he was elected a Senator as a Democrat. There is no more propriety in speaking of him as an "old line Whig"—that term being used to distinguish those who have never connected themselves with either of the other parties—than there would be in speaking of most of the leading Democrats in the State as Whigs, because they were Whigs at one time.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—The 5th and 6th volumes are announced as nearly ready for the press in England.

Fire.—We learn that the dwelling, kitchen, and smoke house of Henry Eccles, Esq., of Clemmonsville, was consumed by fire on Wednesday. We have not ascertained the origin of the fire, nor the amount of the loss sustained, but presume it was accidental. A portion of the furniture was saved.—*Salem Press.*

During the year 1857, says the Boston Traveller, no less than 403 persons, nearly all children, died in Boston of scarlet fever. This is the largest number that have died in Boston of that disease for a similar period for many years, comprising fully one-tenth of the mortality of the year, which in regard to other diseases was remarkably healthy.

Remarkable Case of Fright.—About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant two young men were riding from Corinth to East Corinth, (Vt.) in a light sleigh, to which was attached a young mare. The mare becoming frightened, ran, and getting loose from the sleigh, diverged from the road, and broke into the house of Mr. N. D Blake, and passed through three doors before stopping. She jumped over one bed, in which was Mr. Blake and a child, breaking it down; then over the other bed, in which was Mrs. B. and two children, oversetting in her course the light-stand, and extinguishing the light. She then broke down a crib in the other corner. Mr. Blake drew his wife and one child from their bedstead, which had been demolished, carried them into another room, and struck a light. It was not until his return that the cause of the accident was ascertained.

Correct Estimate of Grandmothers.—Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, recently delivered a lecture upon "Old Women," in which he gave "our grandmothers" the following compliment: "Nothing," said he, "is more respected in a private family than the old grandmother who sits in the centre of its circle. I would not give up the worth of my children's grandmother in my house for the best and the handsomest *young* woman in the land."

Married.—At Athens, (Penn.) on the 30th ult. Mr. James Bee and Miss Martha Ann Flower.

Well hath this busy Bee
Improved Life's shining hour;
He gathers honey now all day,
From one sweet chosen *Flower;*
And from this hive, if heaven please,
He'll raise a swarm of little *Bees.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 17th ult., by J. P. McLean, Esq., Mr. LEWIS H. GUY to Miss REBECCA BUIE, all of this county.

On Thursday evening, 7th inst., by Prof. W. T. Brooks, Mr. WILLIAM G. BANKS to Miss MOLLIE E., daughter of Harrison Rand, Esq., all of Wake.

In Salem, on the morning of the 19th inst., by the Rev. Robert DeSchweinitz, Mr. EDWIN T. CLEMMONS to Miss HARRIET BUTNER, all of that place.

On the 29th ult., by Stephen Douthitt, Esq., Col. SAM'L S. SWARINGEN, of Stanly county, to Miss SARAH C. GRIFFITH, of Davie Co.

DIED,

In this vicinity on Sunday morning last, after a lingering illness, HUGH GILMORE, Jr., in the 38th year of his age. Mr. G., was amiable and obliging and sincere in his attachments. He was beloved by his many friends who now mourn their loss.

In this county, on the 13th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. HUGH McPHERSON, aged 61 years. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and trusting in the merits of Christ, he has left life's active stage and sped his way to realms above.

In Pittsborough, on the 19th inst., JOHN GREEN, infant son of John A. and Rebecca Womack, aged 1 year and thirteen days.

In Bertie Co., on the 9th ult, Mrs. MARGARET W. NORFLEET, relict of Thomas F. Norfleet, dec'd, in the 65th year of her age.

At Greensborough, on Thursday last, Mrs. MARY SHOBER, wife of Charles E. Shober, Esq. and eldest daughter of the Hon. John A. Gilmer.

In Greensborough, on Monday morning, Jan. 8th, Mrs. ABIA SWAIM, wife of Lyndon Swaim, in the 50th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 25.

BACON—	12½ a 00	LARD,—	14 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	10 a 10½	Cuba	33 a 35
Ordin. to mid.	9½ a '	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 10 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	5 00 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	4 75 a 0 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	4 50 a 0 00	Whiskey,	50 a 55
Scratched,	4 25 a 0 00	WOOL—	00 a 00
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 00 a 0 80	Yellow dip,	1 90 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10	Virgin,	1 85 a 0 00
Oats,	40 a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Peas,	1 00 a 0 00	Spirits,	35 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Sales on Saturday at 10, but quality ordinary—rather above shipper's views.

Flour—Large receipts this morning, no change.

Corn—Receipts last week by boats large. Those holding on for high prices may be disappointed.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan'y 23.

Virgin and Yellow Turpentine 2 40, hard 1 40. Spirits 39. Common rosin 90. Cotton, a small lot of low middling, 10½. Northern Hay 80 cents, 90 days. White Beans 1 37½.

At New York, Southern flour dull but nominally unchanged; mixed to good 4 50 to $5, fancy $5 to 5 50. White Southern wheat 1 25 to 1 35. The cotton market is less buoyant, says the Journal of Commerce, with indications of a reaction; middling uplands, nominal quotation, 10½. Spirits firm at 40, holders asking 41.

At Cheraw, for the week ending on the 15th inst., the Herald reports sales of 105 bales of cotton at 8½ to 10.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C F Line. Jan'y 22.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods C T Haigh & Sons, D Murphy, J Kyle, Deep River Co, J M Worth & Son, J A Worth, R Mitchell, P A Wiley, J Cowles, Jr, A J Davis, Woody & Dixon, J W Sandford, Mrs M Banks, Mrs Brooksbank, J & N A Cameron, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, Cross Creek Co, J C Smith, J T Mims, J & A C Cowles, Cook & Johnson, J Utley, Stedman & Horne, Worth & Utley, G Demig.

Lutterloh's Line. Jan. 23 and 24, Strs Fanny and Magnolia, with Passengers and goods for R Mitchell, A J Howell, J Ottarburg, Stedman & Horn, W H Carver, D & W McLaurin, C E Leete, S J Hinsdale, H M Turner, P A Wiley, B Rose, S W Tillinghast & Co, Mrs Lutterloh.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 21.—Brig Richard & Torry fm Boston, Northman from Boston; Schrs Moonlight, Adele and Worth fm N Y. 22.—Brig Anglo Saxon fm Boston; Schr. Star fm Swansboro', Alba fm N Y, Virginia Core from Hertford, Orapeak, Palestine, Susan A Howard, Iowa fm Hyde county.

Harper's Magazine for Feb'y 1858.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Jan'y 18.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT.

THE House on Kennedy Street, lately occupied by John S. Banks.
M. McKINNON.
Jan'y 25, 1858. 79-3t

The most Interesting Sight in the World.—One day, the Rev. Henry Venn, author of the "New Whole Duty of Man," told his children that in the evening he would take them to see one of the most interesting sights in the world. They were anxious to know what it was, but he deferred gratifying their curiosity till he had brought them to the scene itself. He led them to a miserable hovel, whose ruinous walls and broken windows bespoke an extreme degree of poverty and want. "Now," said he, "my dear children, can any one that lives in such a wretched habitation as this be happy? Yet this is not all; a poor young man lies upon a miserable straw bed within it, dying of disease, at the age of only nineteen, consumed with constant fever, and afflicted with nine painful ulcers." "How wretched a situation!" they all exclaimed. He then led them into the cottage, and, addressing the poor young man, said, "Abraham Midwood, I have brought my children here, to show them that it is possible to be happy in a state of disease and poverty and want, and now, tell them if it is not so." The dying youth, with a sweet smile of benevolence and piety, immediately replied, "Oh, yes, sir! I would not change my state with that of the richest person upon earth, who was destitute of these views which I possess. Blessed be God! I have a good hope through Christ, of being admitted into those blessed regions where Lazarus now dwells, having long forgotten all his sorrows and miseries. Sir, there is nothing to bear, whilst the presence of God cheers my soul, and whilst I can have access to him, by constant prayer, through faith in Jesus. Indeed, sir, I am truly happy, and I trust to be happy and blessed through eternity; and every hour thank God, who has brought me from a state of darkness into his marvelous light, and has given me to enjoy the unsearchable riches of his grace!" The impression made by this discourse upon his young hearers was never effaced.

C. J. & R. H. JONES
Will have an
AUCTION FOR LADIES,
ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Jan'y 24. 1t

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE examination of Teachers in the Common Schools, and those desirous of teaching, will be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of February 1858, at the Office of the Chairman.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW,
J. T. WARDEN,
W. A. HUSKE,
Committee.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 25, 1858. 79*2t
Carolinian copy 1t.

COUNTY CLAIMS.

ALL persons having claims against the County of Cumberland are requested to hand them to the Clerk of the County Court on or before the first of February next, to be passed upon by the Committee of Finance.
By Order of the
COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.
Jan. 23, 1858. 79-2t

NO HUMBUG.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELF.

HORSES SHOD WITH STOCKINGS,—one of the best improvements of the age. Blacksmith work of all kinds done at the shortest notice; particular attention paid to making and repairing Axes.

I am also prepared to build Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, or do any kind of wheel-wright work, at the shortest notice and for a small charge. None but good workmen will be employed,—all work warranted to be well done, next door to the Gun, Rifle and Pistol Factory. M. A. BAKER.
Jan'y 25. 79-3t

GUNS!
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
DOUBLE and Single Barrel Shot Guns;
" " " Rifles;
" " " Pistols;
Colt's Repeating Pistols, of all qualities and prices; Target and Sporting Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot well; Gun Locks, Percussion Caps and Gun trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand. Guns repaired at the shortest notice and for a small charge by M. A. BAKER.
Jan'y 24. 1t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have disposed of their entire Stock of Goods to Messrs. PAGE & THORNTON, who occupy the stand formerly occupied by us.

We return our sincere thanks to our friends and many patrons, and cheerfully recommend to them our successors.
S. M. THOMAS & BRO.
Jany 25.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to S. M. Thomas, or S. M. Thomas & Bro., are notified that their accounts are made out. They will find me at the old stand where they are requested to call and settle by Cash, or satisfactory Note—those that dance may calculate to pay the fiddler.
S. M. THOMAS.
Jany 25, 1858. 79-3t
Presbyterian copy.

Godey's Lady's Book for February.
Jan'y 23. E. J. HALE & SON.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE!

THE ROBESON COUNTY Agricultural Society will meet at Red Springs on Saturday the 6th of February next, at 11 o'clock.

The Society cannot fully accomplish the grand object of its organization without the co-operation of all the members. We therefore earnestly solicit the punctual attendance of the members.

Agricultural topics generally will be discussed; also an Address is expected on the occasion.

By order of the Society,
WM. J. STUART, Sec'y.
Jan'y 18. 79*2w

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.

J. DAVIS announces himself a Candidate for Re-election in the Cross Creek District. Election on Feb'y 6, 1858.
Jan'y 22. 79-2t

HECTOR J. McLEAN announces himself as a Candidate for Sheriff of Robeson County.
Centre, Robeson Co., Jan'y 21, 1858. 1tpd

A FRESH SUPPLY

OF Soda, Butter, Cream, Cup, Lemon and Fancy CRACKERS, and PILOT BREAD, just received and for sale at
BANKS'S CONFECTIONARY,
Green Street.
Jan'y 23. 78-2t
Presbyterian copy 1 time.

NOTICE.

THE Store House formerly occupied by J. S. Carver, at Floral College, is for Rent. For further particulars address J. S. Carver, at Floral College.
Jan. 20, 1858. 79-1m

TREES AND PLANTS.—CHINESE POTATO.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., will send priced Catalogues of their superior Trees, Plants and Seeds to applicants who enclose Stamps.

CHINESE POTATO TUBERS $6 per 100 and $50 per 1000.
Jan'y 21. 1tpd

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust to me executed by Mr. William Taylor, and for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at public sale at the Market House on Wednesday the 27th Jan'y, THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HAYMOUNT, at present occupied by Mr. William Taylor. Terms made known at sale.
E. F. MOORE, Trustee,
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.
Jan'y 20. 78ts

GARDEN SEEDS.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE

HAS received his usual supply of GARDEN SEED. These Seeds were selected and put up expressly for him and are all fresh and genuine. The following list comprises a *few* of the varieties, viz:

BEANS—Early China,	PEAS—Early,
" Valentine,	" Marrowfat,
" Large Lima,	PEPPER,
BEETS—Blood Turnip,	PUMPKIN,
" Long Blood,	SQUASH—White Bush,
CABBAGE—Early York,	" Yellow "
" Sugar Loaf,	TOMATO—Red,
" Large Drumhead,	" Yellow,
" Flat Dutch,	TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
COLLARDS,	" White Globe,
CARROT,	" Ruta Baga,
MELON—Nutmeg,	CORN—Sweet,
" Water,	ALSO,
MUSTARD,	Onion Sets,
ONION—White,	Blue Grass Seed,
" Red,	PARSLEY,
	PARSNIP.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 25, 1858. 79-itf

TWO HORSES FOR SALE.

I HAVE 2 well broke HORSES for sale.
JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 25, 1858. 79-2w

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK WANTED.

PERSONS having Exchange for sale can get the highest market premiums by applying to
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Jan'y 25. 79*2t

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS;
50 No. 10 "
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "
—ALSO—
Mould Boards, Bars and Points to match.
C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 25. 79-1m
Carolinian copy.

WE HAVE IN STORE, JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE LOT OF IRON, consisting of Wide, Narrow, Round and Square Bars; also, Hoop Iron, Nails, Castings, Hollow-ware. A large stock of Planter's Cast Steel and Japanned HOES, and a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.
COOK & JOHNSON.
Jan'y 20. 78-4t

See!
BALDWIN'S
Shirt Advertisement!
In another part of to-day's paper.
Jan'y 18. 77-4wi

AGE AND DEBILITY.

As old age comes creeping on, it brings many attendant infirmities. Loss of appetite and weakness impair the health, and want of activity makes the mind discontented and unhappy. In cases where old age adds its influence, it is almost impossible to add vigor and health, and although many remedies have been tried, all have failed, until BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS were known and used. In every case where they have been employed they have invariably given strength and restored the appetite. They have become a great agent for this alone, and are used by many people who are suffering from loss of appetite and general debility. In cases of long standing chronic diseases, they act as a charm, invigorating the system, thus giving nature another opportunity to repair physical injuries.
Jan'y 23. 78-2tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
In Equity, To March Term, 1858.

Benjamin I. Dunlap, Ex'r of Jeremiah Ingram, Dec'd, *against*
Elizabeth Stanback, Thomas Ingram, George Dunlap and wife Hannah P., Joseph B. Ingram, Wincey C. Allen, Eliza K. Sibley, Catharine Parr, Jeremiah Ingram, Benjamin F. Ingram, Matthew W. Borroughs and wife Julia, Woodson Crump, Adm'r of Clementine B. Crump, dec'd; Eben D. Ingram, Samuel P. Ingram, Martin P. Myers aud wife Wincey, Roland Crump and wife Sarah, Presley N. Ingram, Riston H. Bennett and wife Ann, Benjamin Ingram, John B. Ingram, Eben N. Ingram, Horatio Tyson, Presley N. Stanback, The American Bible Society, The Missionary Society of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Bill for Construction of the Will of Jeremiah Ingram, Dec'd.

IT appearing to me by affidavit, that Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Horatio Tyson, Thomas Ingram and Sam'l P. Ingram, are non-residents of this State,—and that the American Bible Society, and the Missionary Society of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, are, or are intended to be, beneficiaries under the Will of the said Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd: I therefore, order publication in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to answer, demur, or plead, to complainant's said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in Sept. A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.
79*6w] W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY
In Equity, To March Term, 1858.

Benjamin Ingram *against*
Benjamin I. Dunlap, Presley N. Stanback, and Horatio Tyson, Exrs. of Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd, who was one of the Exrs. of Lemuel Ingram, dec'd, and Eben Ingram, who was the other Exr. of Lemuel Ingram, dec'd; Riston H. Bennett and wife Ann, Samuel P. Ingram, Presley N. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Wincey, Roland Crump and wife Sarah, and John B. Ingram.

Bill for Account and Settlement of the Estate of Lemuel Ingram, dec'd.

IT appearing to me by affidavit that Martin P. Myers and Wincey his wife, Horatio Tyson, and Sam'l P. Ingram, are non-residents of this State, I therefore order publication in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to answer, demur or plead to complainant's said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the case set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in Sept. A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.
79*6w] W. E. TROY, C & M. E.

YEAST POWDERS
FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

TEAS.
FRESH GREEN and BLACK TEAS for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

K. M. MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.
Usual advances on Consignments.

YEAST POWDERS;
Chocolate;
Saltpetre;
Pure Potash;
Toilet Soap;
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec'r 7. 66-

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

FRANK N. ROBERTS & CO., having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please.

F. N. ROBERTS.] [J. G. SMITH.
Jan'y 7. 74-ypd

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.

J. T. MULLINS presents himself as a Candidate for Constable to the voters of the Town District Election February 6, 1858.

Jan'y 4. 73-

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.

THE undersigned offers himself as a candidate for re-election to the Office of Constable in the Town District. Election on the 6th Feb'y.

SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS.
Jan'y 7. 74te

FOR SALE.

A SUPERIOR PIANO, nearly new. Apply to C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 7. 74-im

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

UNDER power vested by a Pledge executed to the Bank of Cape Fear, by the late Dr. Benjamin Robinson, and by the request of the Adm'r of said Robinson, the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, for CASH, in the Banking Room of said Bank, at Fayetteville, on Thursday the 4th day of February next, FIFTY-THREE SHARES of the Stock of said Bank, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the indebtedness for which said stock is pledged.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Cash'r.
Jan'y 8, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of BANK STOCK.

THE subscriber, as Administrator of the late Benjamin Robinson, dec'd, will sell at the same time and place, above named, on a credit of six months, the residue of the above Fifty-three Shares of Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.

B. R. HUSKE, Adm'r of Benjamin Robinson, dec'd.
Jan'y 8, 1858. 76ts

RICE STRAW.

BALES OF 200 LBS. EACH, at 80 cents per 200 lbs., from the Plantation of Mr. James Moore, convenient for delivery to Steam Boats running on the Cape Fear River. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN, Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 14th, 1857. 74-1m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1857.

IT is ordered by his Honor, JOHN L. BAILEY, Judge presiding, that a

SPECIAL TERM

of this Court be held on the FIRST MONDAY of FEBRUARY next, and continue two weeks.

Jurors, suitors and witnesses in Civil Suits, and parties in Equity, are hereby notified to attend.

From the Minutes,

JOHN W. BAKER, Clerk.
Nov'r 27. 64tc

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!

I AM now receiving
225 Bbls. Monumental White Whiskey;
15 " Apple Brandy;
15 " Doms. do.
15 " Old Rye Whiskey.

Which was selected by myself with care, and will be sold cheap for CASH only.

E. F. MOORE.
Dec'r 28. 72-1m

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

THE next No. will commence the 24 volume. We will furnish it here, free of postage, at $2 50 per annum, payable invariably in advance. Those who wish to renew their subscriptions, or new subscribers, are requested to call immediately at the Book Store, as no paper will be ordered till paid for

Dec. 28. E. J. HALE & SON.

The Life and Correspondence of Judge James Iredell, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, by Griffith J. McRae. Just rec'd.

E. J. HALE, & SON.

JOHN HALL,

Commission Merchant,

43½ NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.,

WILL sell Cotton, Naval Stores, and Breadstuffs, for a Commission of one per cent. Cotton and Spirits Turpentine forwarded to Northern Ports for five cents per bale and cask; other Naval Stores 2½ cts. per barrel.

REFERENCE.—E. P. Hall, Prest. Br. Bank of the State of N. C.

Nov. 24. 64-3mpd

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
Sept. 17. 43tf

TANNER'S OIL & DRY HIDES.

20 BBLS. Tanner's Oil,—a superior article; also, a fine lot of Dry Hides. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
Nov. 23. 62-

SECOND STOCK!

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving THEIR SECOND STOCK FOR THIS SEASON, embracing,—

Dry Goods,
Hats, Boots, Shoes,
and Made-up Clothing,

which they invite the attention of Wholesale buyers generally.

B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
Oct'r 6, 1857. 49-tf

FALL 1857.

New and Cheap Goods!

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general supply of Dry Goods, among which are splendid Dress Goods, with every article in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at a small advance for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fayetteville, Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-tf

New Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of Books and Stationery, embracing a great variety of

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books.

Together with a large and varied Stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept'r 28.

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 18, 1857. 26-tf

Fresh Layer Raisins; Mackerel, No. 1 and 2, Half Bbls. For sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Nov. 30. 64-

FALL STOCK, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of **DRY GOODS,** consisting in part of:

Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merinoes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Cloaks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery, Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and Brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and fashionable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.
Sept. 7, 1857. 40tf

FOR THE FALL & WINTER 1857!

JUST RECEIVED!

(Call soon, secure a good bargain and save money.)

ONE OF THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

Boots and Shoes,

LADIES' GAITERS, SATIN and COLORED;
LADIES' and GENTS' DANCING SHOES, of a new and beautiful pattern;
YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS;
INDIA-RUBBER SHOES, and every article in his line.

His stock is choice and carefully selected by himself, and buyers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. M. FAULK.
Oct'r 8, 1857. 51-tf

☞ All who have lost their soles, come forward, and they will be renewed for Seventy-five cents and upwards. M. F.

SELLING OFF AT COST TO CLOSE.

WE will commence this MONDAY, the 30th of November, to sell our entire

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, HATS,
SHOES, &c.,
AT COST
FOR CASH.

C. J. & R. H. JONES.
Nov. 28, 1857. 64-

I. M. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Admitted to be THE BEST and MOST DURABLE Machine made.

THE Subscriber has taken an agency for the sale of these Machines, and having used them for 18 months, can say there can be no doubt that every family or planter, having from 10 to 15 persons to clothe, will find them very profitable: a good operator being able to do as much and as good sewing with this Machine in ONE day as can be done by hand in TEN.

Persons wishing to purchase can see two of these machines in use at my factory

Circulars giving full description and prices will be furnished gratis on application. Orders solicited.

A. A. McKETHAN, Agent.
Dec'r 26, 1857. 71-3m

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!

1000 LBS. MOUNTAIN and GOSHEN BUTTER. For sale low for CASH by

P. A. WILEY.
Dec. 24. 71-tf

LOST,

LAST Saturday, 31st ult., (during the hours of parade,) about the Court House, or between the Court House and the Fair Ground, a small yellow leather Pocket Book, containing $59, consisting of three $10 bills, three $4 do., one $5 bill, one $5 gold piece, three $2 50 gold pieces. A Reward of $10 will be given for the above described Pocket Book and money, delivered to the undersigned.

JAS. H. JACKSON, Musician.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1857. 56tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

MAY be found at his Rooms, during his regular office hours, viz: from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 3 P. M. to 5 P. M., where he will be pleased to receive calls from all who may be in need of his professional services.

No inducement will be held out by offering to perform operations for a small compensation: a good price will be charged in all cases. And patients favoring Dr. B. with their confidence, may rely upon his utmost exertions to perform every operation in as perfect a manner as possible.

☞ *All operations must be paid for as soon as completed.*

P. S. Those who are now indebted will please call and settle.

Oct. 14. 51-tf

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Aug. 31. 38-

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us either by Note, or Account, are earnestly requested to call and pay up, by the 1st of January.

After the 15th of January, we intend to resort to more reliable means than dunning for the collection of amounts due us.

D & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 10, 1857. 67-

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 20th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of

ISAAC B. KELLY
Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 18, 1857. 68-tf

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.
Manchester P. O.
Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-ts

2,800 Acres of Land FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit.

SMITH & ELLIOT.
April 6, 1857. 97-tf

690 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.
Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.
Oct'r 16. 52-

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish, —convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y, Fayetteville.
Aug. 13. 33-tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

T. J. CURTIS.
April 29, 1857. 3tf

NOTICE.

BEING desirous to remove South, I offer for sale 500 acres of LAND, on the Stage Road from Fayetteville to Clinton, 12 miles from Fayetteville, (at the stage stand.) The Land is good Turpentine land, as good FARMING Land as any in this section.

For particulars address the subscriber at Blocker's Post Office N. C.

G. W. BULLARD.
Nov. 17, 1857. 61-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

NOTICE.

AT September Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the subscriber having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of John McLaurin, notifies all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said Estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

D. McLAURIN, Adm'r.
Sept. 15, 1857. 43tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.
June 3, 1857. 13tf

Shoes.

A Fresh Assortment of SHOES, and a few **STAPLE DRY GOODS,** such as TWEEDS, LINSEYS, FLANNELS, &c., just received and for sale by

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Jan'y 18, 1858. 77-*2t

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE following Districts have made no return of the Number of Children, for the year 1857:—Nos. 17, 18, 19, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 41, 43, 46, 48, 50, 51, 54.

Without these returns the fund cannot be distributed. The Chairman would urge on the committees to make the returns according to law, without delay.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Chr'm.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1858. 77-2w*
Carolinian copy 2 weeks.

CLAYTON ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Academy are now in operation under the care of Mr. ROBIE McNAIR, as Principal. Mr. McNair is a graduate of the University of the State, a good scholar; with some successful experience in teaching. His mode of instruction aiming rather at a high and thorough grade of scholarship, than superficial progress. He is recommended to parents as eminently qualified to prepare their sons for College, or to give them a practical education at home. The Academy is situated in a highly moral, intelligent and healthy neighborhood. Board can be had in any of the families adjacent the School at very moderate rates.

For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Committee at Cowper Hill, Robeson Co., N. C.

D. H. McLEAN,
J. F. McLEAN, } Ex. Com
M. C. McNAIR,

Jan'y 14, 1858. 77*2w

GUANO.

35 TONS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by

WORTH & UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 38-

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE.
Mining Engineer,
May 21, 1856 6-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present.

J. J. MOORE.
Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Oct 5, 1857. 48-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C,

Usual advances made on consignments.
Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

D. A. LAMONT,

Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

DAVID McDUFFIE,

Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

B. F. PEARCE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. W. PEARCE, JR.
July 30. 29-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

A. McRIMMON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the November Term of the County Court of Bladen, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Willie Atkinson, Dec'd., hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. A. ATKINSON, Ex'r.
Elizabethtown, Dec 14, 1857. 70*6t

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon.

G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.
Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

DESIRABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Stand in the village of Asheborough, known as the "RANDOLPH HOUSE," formerly occupied as a Hotel by J. M. A. Drake, is offered for sale, on accommodating terms. To a person qualified and desirous to engage in the Hotel business, a very flattering opportunity is offered for a profitable investment. Asheboro' is a healthy locality, society unsurpassed in any inland village, good opportunity for educating children, and in fact a very desirable residence for a family.

If not sold privately before the first Monday in Feb'y next, it will be offered for sale to the highest bidder on the premises on that day, and sold without reserve.

For information in regard to the property, a letter addressed to A. J. Hale, Esq., of Asheborough, or to myself at Cedar Falls, will receive prompt attention.

J. B. TROY, Ag't.

P. S. The property probably could be obtained on lease if desired.

Dec. 16, 1857. 70*ts

STANLY HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned **HOUSE,**

respectfully solicts public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods

on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.
Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 56-*6mpd

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will expose at public Auction, at Black's Still in Moore county, on the 18th day of February next, one TURPENTINE DISTILLERY of 25 bbls. capacity, and fixtures. The Still is well situated for business, and the purchaser would do well to let it stand where it is. It is in good fix, and has never been injured by fire. It will be sold on six months time for an approved Note, negotiable at one of the Fayetteville Banks.

A. R. BLACK,
H. H. MARTIN.
Jan'y 12. 77*3t
Argus copy 2 times.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on 23d Nov. 1855, his boy DRED. He is 31 or 32 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, complexion light (rather copper colored:) he has but little beard; was raised by Harbord Spencer of Montgomery County, N. C., and afterwards belonged to Noah Smitherman, and was brought to South Carolina by Mr. James Page.

I will pay the above reward for the delivery of said negro to Mr. T. H. Tomlinson, Cheraw, S. C., or if lodged in any jail in North or South Carolina, so that I can get him. He has some relations in Chatham co., N. C., and may possibly be lurking about in that county.

J. A. BROWN,
Mars' Bluff, S. C.
Jan'y 13, 1858. 77-*4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Archibald Graham and others, vs. Hugh Tedder and Susan Tedder.

Petition for a Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh Tedder and Susan Tedder, the two defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the Fourth Monday in November A. D. 1857, and in the Eighty Second year of American Independence.

J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.
Lumberton, Dec. 19th 1857. 71-*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Angus D. McLean vs Malcom Baxter.

Original Attachment, levied on Ninety-seven acres of Land on Richland Swamp, adjoining the lands of Daniel McMillan, Mary Graham, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malcom Baxter, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to show cause why the Land levied on in this case should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said Land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence

J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.
71*6t]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Washington S. Johnson vs. Malcom Baxter.

Original Attachment levied on Ninety-seven Acres of Land on Richland Swamp, adjoining the Lands of Daniel McMillan, Mary Graham and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malcom Baxter resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next: then and there to show cause why the Land levied on in this case should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.
71*6t]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to February Term 1858.

James Braswell, Solomon Butler and wife Mary, Samuel Butler and wife Milly, Gideon Yelvington and wife Nancy, Ashley Braswell, Allen Braswell, *versus* Kinneth Braswell, Henry Braswell, Wheat Braswell, Lotty Braswell, and the children and next of kin of Tobias Braswell: dec'd.

This is a Petition filed in the Office for a division of Slaves among the next of kin of Richard Braswell, deceased, late of the County of Robeson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of this Court that said Kinneth Braswell, Henry Braswell, Wheat Braswell, and Lofty Braswell, children of William Braswell, deceased, who was a brother of the intestate Richard Braswell, and also the children and next of kin of Tobias Braswell, deceased, who was also a brother of said intestate, and whose names are unknown, are non residents of this State: therefore, the said Kinneth, Henry, Wheat and Lotty Braswell, children of William Braswell, deceased, and the children and next of kin of said Tobias Braswell, dec'd, whose names are unknown, are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.
Dec'r 4, 1857. 70*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Office of the Clerk and Master in Equity.

James Braswell, Solomon Butler and wife Mary, Samuel Butler and wife Milly, Gideon Yelvington and wife Nancy, Ashley Braswell, Allen Braswell, vs. Kinneth Braswell, Henry Braswell, Wheat Braswell, Lotty Braswell, and the heirs at law of Tobias Braswell, dec'd.

This is a Petition filed in the Office of the Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Robeson aforesaid, praying for a sale of a Tract of Land lying in Robeson County, containing about 340 acres, of which Richard Braswell, deceased, died seized and possessed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master of this Court, that said Kinneth, Henry, Wheat and Lotty Braswell, children of William Braswell, deceased, who was a brother of Richard Braswell, deceased; and also the children of Tobias Braswell, deceased, who was also a brother of said Richard, deceased, whose names are unknown, are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next and defend said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and a decree of sale be rendered pro confesso as to said parties non resident.

R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E
Dec'r 14. 70*6t

EQUITY LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, upon the Petition of the Heirs at Law of John McArn, dec'd, I will sell, at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of February, at the Special Term of the Superior Court 100 ACRES OF LAND, situated two or three miles from town, adjoining the lands of J. W. Powell, J. W. Pearce and others, and through which the Southern Plank Road runs for some distance. The said Land will be sold upon a credit of six months, with interest from date. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.
Jan'y 4. 73*ts

EQUITY LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity at Fall Term 1857, upon the petition of Frances Evans and others, I will sell at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of February, being the first day of the Special Term of the Superior Court, that valuable TRACT OF LAND known as the 'Blocker Land,' situated on the East side of Cape Fear River, about 3 miles above the mouth of Rockfish, and containing about 550 Acres, adjoining the lands of Jonathan Evans and others.

Terms of sale, 6 and 12 months credit, with interest from date; bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

WALTER A HUSKE, Clerk and Master.
Dec'r 20, 1857. 73*ts

DRY GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind.

EDMUND LILLY.
Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

CAMP HILL MALE INSTITUTE.

THE first Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday of Jan'y 1858. This Academy is located in the lower portion of Moore County, the neighborhood of Lick Creek, the settlement is exceedingly healthy, the citizens moral and good farmers, being a very desirable locality, the subscriber hopes to merit a liberal patronage from abroad as well as from the neighborhood. Parents and guardians sending to this institute may rely upon my undivided attention to advance the students in their text books. Another chief design is a moral training. The School will be conducted in the school house at the Poplar Springs, until the new Academy is in a condition to go into, which is now being pushed to a speedy completion and supposed will be finished in eight weeks. As many as may come from abroad can get board within a mile and a half of the Academy, in the most respectable families; board of the first quality not higher than $8 per month.

Terms of tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $7½ for English Elementary: $10 for Reading, and writing, and Emerson's first part; $12 50 for English Grammar, Geology, and Emerson's higher Arithmetic; $15 for Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics. For information, address the subscriber, Long Street, Moore County, N. C.

WILLIAM RHODES, Principal.
Jan'y 9, 1858. 75*6t

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation with a liberal salary, on application to JOHN C. SMITH & BROTHER, 20 miles North of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Averasborough.

Dec. 28, 1857. 71-*5t

Mount Olivet School.

THE Second Session of Mount Olivet Academy will commence on Monday the 25th of January 1858. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. Tuition at $7, $10 and $15 per Session of five months. Students will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence except in sickness. Board can be had in good families for $6 per month.

Mount Olivet is a pleasant situation, in the midst of an excellent community, and free from the allurements of vice.

For further information address John C. Campbell, Principal, Brower's Mills, Randolph Co., N. C.

We had the services of John C. Campbell for one Session. His ability to teach and his success as a good disciplinarian have been highly satisfactory. The plainness and simplicity with which he imparts instruction, his untiring diligence to take care of the moral character of his students, and his success in gaining their good will, we think cannot fail to procure for him a large share of patronage.

STEPHEN RICHARDSON,
D. B. LEACH,
E. H. PHILLIPS,
M. A. SUGG,
JOHN SPINKS,
HARDY BROWN,
ALFRED BROWER,
Trustees

Dec'r 24, 1857. 77*4t

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

THE Lodi Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1840, with a capital of $100,000, offer their

New and Improved Poudrette

for sale, as the cheapest and best fertilizer for Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Kitchen Gardens that can be made. It has been used with great success in the Northern States for seventeen years. It is inodorous, very powerful, and yet can be used without danger in contact with the seed. The night soil of the city of New York, from which this fertilizer is manufactured, is well known as the most powerful manure in the world. Price per barrel on board of vessel in New York, $1 50—for seven barrels and over—under that quantity $2 00 per barrel. Terms cash. A pamphlet will be sent gratis and post paid to any applicants.

☞ A trial, however small, is respectfully solicited

Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
60 Courtlandt Street, New York.
Dec'r 12. 68*2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1857.

Jesse W. Weisiger, Adm'r of John W. Weisiger, vs. Heirs at Law of John W. Weisiger.

Petition to Sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Robert Cochran and Merinda his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Robert and Merinda to be and appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in March 1858, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1857.

77*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

VIRGINIA.

At a Circuit Court held for Dinwiddie County, on the 19th day of September, 1857.

Thomas Stewart's Distributees, Plaintiffs, *against* Thompson and others, Defendants.

In Chancery.

THIS day this cause came on again to be heard on the papers formerly read, and the report of Com R. R. Collier, appointed under a decree of the last March Term, and was argued by counsel: on consideration whereof, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree, that one of the Commissioners of this Court enquire into and report the names of the remaining original distributees of Thomas Stewart the elder, sometimes called Doctor Stewart, a free man of color, late of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and who are the persons now rightfully entitled to receive the same.

[A Copy.] Test, C. A. HARGRAVE, Clk.

Commissioner Hargrave's Office,
DINWIDDIE C. H., VA., Jan'y 11, 1858.

To all whom it may Concern:

TAKE notice, that I have fixed upon the 13th day of February next (1858,) at my office, at Dinwiddie C. H., Va., to make the enquiry required by the above decree.

Given under my hand, as Commissioner in Chancery of the said Court, on the 11th day of January 1858.

77*4w] C. A. HARGRAVE, Com.

$50 REWARD.

THE Subscribers, as Adm'rs of Nelson Harris, dec'd, offer a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro Boy named WADE, to us at Harrisville, Montgomery county. Wade is about 30 years old, of a dark mulatto color, is about six feet high. Said boy ranaway from the dec'd about the 1st June 1857, and is supposed to be lurking in the counties of Davidson, Randolph, Stanly, or in this vicinity.

THOS. L. COTTON, } Adm'rs.
PARSON HARRIS, }

Jan'y 4, 1858. 75-*tf

THE WARSAW HOUSE